# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

**Volume 156 No. 18** **October 31, 1949**



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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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## FTC Powers to Get High Court Review

Authority of the Federal Trade Commission to require that companies report in detail how they are complying with cease and desist orders resulting from antitrust actions has been scheduled for review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question was raised in an appeal filed with the court, and granted last week, by Morton Salt Company and International Salt Company. It grows out of the FTC suit against the salt industry, which was upheld by the courts in 1943.

Two years ago the commission ordered the defendant companies to file a detailed report in compliance with the court action, in addition to an initial report which had been filed previously. Morton Salt and International did not file the additional information, claiming that FTC was without authority to call for this information. They were upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and FTC appealed.

FTC charged in its petition to the supreme court that the detailed information was necessary for effective enforcement of the antitrust laws but the two companies claimed that the commission's request was a "fishing expedition," noting that FTC had not claimed that they were violating the earlier court order.

## Philippine Copra Exports 55,473 Tons in Sept.

Philippine copra exports during September, 1949, amounted to 55,473 long tons, representing the third largest monthly volume of the year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. January-September exports amounted to 491,629 tons compared with 479,289 for the comparable period of 1948.

Coconut oil shipments of 46,160 tons during the first nine months of 1949 were 10 percent higher than the total quantity exported in 1948. On a combined copra basis, exports at the end of September, 1949, were down 8 percent from a year ago. Almost 64 percent of the copra and 80 percent of the coconut oil were sent to the United States.

OFAR reported that copra exports from Indonesia during September, amounting to 22,731 long tons, were the smallest since May. The January-September shipments of 241,047 tons, however, exceeded the 1948 total by 2,600 tons.

Domestic deliveries to oil factories in September were reported at 11,400 tons and stocks at the end of the month at 24,800. October and November exports are forecast at 15,700 and 16,700 tons, respectively.

### *Tin Control Conference Underway at The Hague*

Exploration of the possibilities of an international conference on tin and development of a world-wide plan of tin control got underway at The Hague last week. Working committees of the International Tin Study Group of Belgium, Great Britain and the United States met for the purpose of preparing a statement of the position and prospects of the tin industry and to determine whether to ask the United Nations to call an international tin conference.

Prior to the war, tin was closely controlled by a cartel. Since the war, and until very recently, the governments of Britain and the United States have exercised strict control over its production and uses.

## Naval Stores Conservation Program for '50 Announced

The 1950 conservation program for naval stores was announced on October 24 by the Department of Agriculture. Except for a few changes in rates and the addition of two practices the program is essentially the same as for 1949.

The important provisions of the 1950 program, effective January 1, are:—Payment of 2 cents for each properly installed first year face on trees not less than nine inches in diameter; 3½ cents for each properly installed first year face on trees not less than ten inches in diameter; six cents for each first year face properly installed under selective cupping practice; payment of ½ cent for continued proper working of each second, third, fourth and fifth year face; 2½ cents for continued working of each second, third, fourth and fifth year face which was installed under selective cupping practice; payment of six cents to 9 cents for each face accepted for pilot plant tests for controlled experiments in new methods and equipment for gum production and a requirement that participants follow approved practices relative to fire protection and timber cutting. The two new practices are restricted cupping, 3½ cents per face and selective re-cupping, 8 cents per face.

Copies of the bulletin outlining the terms and conditions of the program will be available for distribution to turpentine farmers in about ten days or two weeks.

# FDA Power to Seize 'Mislabeled' Drugs Limited by Court Decision

Authority of the Federal Food and Drug Administration to make multiple seizures of safe but allegedly mislabeled products without affording the distributor a hearing was declared unconstitutional on October 27 by a specially constituted three-judge court sitting in the District of Columbia.

The decision came at the close of a two-week trial of a suit brought against the government by Mytinger & Caselberry, Inc., distributor of "Nutrilite" food supplement, a vitamin product that sells at $200 for a year's supply. The three-judge court was composed of Bennett C. Clark, of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; T. Alan Goldsborough, and Edward A. Tamm, of the United States District Court.

Federal food and drug authorities had caused seizure of the product in ten separate instances without granting a hearing to the company. The government charged the company had made extravagant claims as to the efficacy of vitamins in a booklet entitled "How to Get Well and Stay Well" distributed to consumers.

The judges ruled that the government, in initiating multiple libel proceedings against the firm without affording it a hearing upon the issue of weather the labeling was misleading, "acted arbitrarily, oppressively and capriciously." The court declared unconstitutional, as violative of the "due process" clause of the fifth amendment, the provision of section 334, title 21, United States Code annotated, on which the government was acting.

This provision says that multiple seizures are allowed when the government has probable cause to believe, without a hearing, that the labeling of the misbranded article would in a material respect mislead, injure and damage the consumer.

The decision was interpreted as meaning the government may still make one seizure of any misbranded but safe product and test out its action in a condemnation case in court before additional seizures. The decision also still will allow the government to make multiple seizures of products where found when they are dangerous to health or fraudulently misbranded.

## Monopoly Hearings Resumed in House

Reopening its investigation of monopolies, the Celler committee of the house heard testimony last week that small business was constantly being crowded out in its fight for a share of government procurement orders and also heard an appeal for tighter Federal restrictions on activities of big concerns.

Representatives of the army admitted under committee questioning that 73 percent of army procurement orders went to firms employing more than 500 persons which are, by military regulations, classified as big business. Later, Jess Larson, Administrator of the General Services Administration, testified that steps are now being taken by his organization to modify government procurement regulations to give little business a better break.

The investigations of the committee are for the purpose of disclosing whether additional antimonopoly controls should be placed on big business. Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the committee, said that the question that must be answered is whether the law should attack bigness in business.

At the present time, he noted, the antitrust laws are directed against big business when it abuses its power so as to fix prices, to prevent competition, or to keep new competitors from entering the field. The hearings are scheduled to run until the middle of December.

Chief spokesman for the army at the opening hearings was Brig. Gen. E. M. Brannon, who said that under the army's regulations of dividing business by size on the basis of the number of workers employed, with 500 being the breaking point, the records show that 27 percent of the armed services' purchases are from small

—*Continued on page 73*

## Casein Purchase Planned By Austria Under ECA

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced last week that Austria intends to buy $70,000 worth of casein and has invited American suppliers to participate in the offering.

Sealed bids should be submitted by American suppliers to their Austrian importers not later than November 5 under ECA procurement authorization number 31-390-00-6044. The proposed purchase consists of $50,000 worth of casein, rennet, quality 1A and extra, not ground, and $20,000 worth of casein, lactic acid, sixty mesh, for the firm Akalit, S. A. The source of the material may be either the United States or Latin America.

## Amtorg Faces Prosecution Under Foreign Agents Act

The Amtorg Trading Corporation registered as an agent of the Soviet government on October 27, but it will not escape prosecution for alleged violation of the foreign agents registration act. The company and six of its officers were indicted on October 21 on charges that since October, 1946, Amtorg has been collecting information, disbursing money and otherwise acting as an agent of Russia in the United States.

## Burgess Heads ECA Div.

The appointment of Charles H. Burgess, mining consultant and geologist, as director of the strategic materials division of the Economic Cooperation Administration was announced October 26 by ECA. The appointment is effective November 14.

Mr. Burgess succeeds Evan Just who is returning to the editorship of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* in New York after more than sixteen months as director of the strategic materials division. Mr. Burgess has been deputy director of the ECA division since October, 1948.

## Chemical Industry Wage Rate Hearing November 16

A public hearing will be held in Washington on November 16 to consider amendment of the present 40- and 50-cents-an-hour minimum wage determination for employment in the chemical and related products industry on Government contracts let under the Walsh-Healy public contracts act.

An order by William R. McComb, administrator of the Labor Department's wage and hour and public contracts divisions, said that a wage survey of selected chemical establishments made by the department's bureau of labor statistics as of April, 1949, "shows clearly that the 40 cent and 50 cent rates no longer reflect the prevailing minimum wages in the industry."

In effect since March, 1942, the 40-cent rate is applicable in the District of Columbia and the states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. The 50-cent rate is applicable in the remaining states.

The survey represents 907 establishments each employing more than eight production workers for a total of almost 120,000 in ten major branches of the industry in all sections of the United States. It discloses that less than 5 percent made under $1.00 and 15 percent earned $1.80 or more per hour.

The public hearing will open at 10 a.m. in Room 2325, Department of Labor building, Constitution Avenue and Fourteenth street, N. W. The administrator's order provides that persons intending to appear may notify him of their intention in advance of the hearing.

In addition to the wage issue, the administrator's order invites testimony on the matter of amending the present definition of the industry, also as to whether provision should be made for the employment of learners and apprentices at subminimum rates. The definition of the industry would be broadened to include ammunition; drugs and medicines; explosives; fertilizer; fireworks; paints, pigments, varnishes and lacquers; and soap, which now are accorded separate treatment.

# Price Trend Descent Slowed

Price views in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were quite mobile last week, but their movements were not so one-sided as they had been for several weeks. Those which looked upward were only half as numerous as those looking down, but they took in an average of more distance. So, the drop in the overall level of prices was much reduced. The general index number was reduced but 0.1 point. The drop a year ago was of the same measurement.

Vegetable oils continued to manifest the widest weakness. Animal fats, for a change, were advanced in price. Other animal products on the upside—there were no reductions—were imported casein and bone glues.

There was another small advance in zinc; but, the nonferrous metals group was lower on tin and mercury. Quotations on sodium stannate and lead-tetraethyl fuel additive also were reduced.

Inorganic chemicals were quiet. Price activities in organics were largely in the pharmaceutical field, comprising an advance in procaine hydrochloride and reductions in alphatocopherol and its acetate and menthol. Reductions once expected are held up by the strikes. Advances because of those disturbances are being deferred as long as possible.

Botanical drugs were a bit stronger; so were essential oils. Among spices there were five cassias on the upside and three others; while cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, and five others were reduced. Vegetable tanstuffs had some reductions; so had gums.

In heavy materials, October gave a better sales showing than September, even though demand fell off noticeably after the middle of the month. The reversal is largely blamed on the steel and coal strikes, although the effects of the close-downs have mostly been indirect, somewhat psychological. There have been some strikes in chemical producers' plants, which, of course, did a bit of offsettting with reference to the shrinking demand.

By and large, business was quiet. Those who expected a rush of buying in anticipation of pinches by the strikes have not seen much evidence in that connection. Apparently buyers are in agreement with political leaders that the strike crisis is still a long way off.

### OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| Oct. 28, 1949 | Oct. 21, 1949 | Oct. 29, 1948 |
|---|---|---|
| 126.0 | 126.1 | 143.0 |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

**OPD Index Monthly Averages**

| | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 142.0 | 150.4 | 150.9 | 135.3 | 107.3 |
| February | 140.4 | 147.2 | 151.9 | 135.4 | 110.3 |
| March | 137.6 | 148.2 | 154.9 | 135.2 | 111.9 |
| April | 133.6 | 146.2 | 152.3 | 134.9 | 115.5 |
| May | 131.2 | 146.7 | 146.1 | 135.1 | 118.2 |
| June | 128.7 | 147.3 | 143.9 | 135.4 | 121.9 |
| July | 128.1 | 145.9 | 142.5 | 137.7 | 125.5 |
| August | 128.9 | 144.4 | 140.4 | 136.6 | 128.2 |
| September | 129.1 | 144.5 | 141.9 | 137.0 | 130.4 |
| October | 126.6 | 143.7 | 146.1 | 143.1 | 133.2 |

## Antihistaminic Drugs Freed from Rx Limit

At least in part because of the reports of the Navy Department on the usefulness of certain antihistaminic drugs in the treatment of the common cold, the Food and Drug Administration has lifted the "Rx label" restriction from two such compounds, and these may now be sold over the counter by druggists.

One of the drugs thus made available without prescription is "inhiston," marketed in tablet form by the Union Pharmaceutical Company, Bloomfield, N. J. Elliott A. Bowles, vice-president of the company, said last week that air shipments were being made to all cities of more than 25,000 population "to beat the start of the cold season." "Inhiston" chemically is 1-phenyl-1-(2-pyridl)-3-dimethylaminopropane.

The other antihistaminic released from the prescription limit is N,N-dimethyl-N'-paramethoxybenzyl-N'-(2-pyrimidyl)=ethyl enediamine monohydrochloride. This is being provided in 25-milligram tablets in a pocket-size vial by Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, under the designation, "neohetramine hydrochloride, a brand of thonzylamine hydrochloride." Nationwide distribution was started last week. This same compound is being offered for over-the-counter sale also by the Nepera Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y. The Nepera product is named "anahist".

The Union Pharmaceutical Company is an affiliate of the Schering Corporation. The latter produces an antihistaminic drug which it markets, as yet for prescription use only, under the name "coricidin". "Benadryl," a product of Parke, Davis & Co., was the drug first used in the naval hospital experiments in the treatment of colds. "Thenylene," produced by Abbott Laboratories, and neoantergan, a Merck product, were among the other drugs experimented with. Some references have been made to "anthallan," which is 3'-di(N-butyl)aminomethyl-4,5,6-trihydroxybenzene = (1,2)-furan-1'(3')one. But, the producer, the Medico Chemical Corporation, New York, says that this antihistaminic is not suggested for the

—Continued on page 54

## Mikita Assumes Du Pont Petroleum Chemicals Post

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Joseph J. Mikita assistant technical manager of its petroleum chemicals division. Milton H. Campbell has been named to succeed Mr. Mikita as director of the company's petroleum laboratory at Deepwater Point, N. J., and Iver T. Rosenlund has been transferred from the road testing laboratory at El Monte, Calif., to Wilmington to engage in technical service work.

Mr. Mikita joined the du Pont organization in 1946 and has served as director of its petroleum engineering laboratory. He had formerly been associate director of research for the Texas Company. Mr. Campbell joined the company in 1947 after having served with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

## Esso Standard Elects Hope as New President

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has elected Stanley C. Hope president, to succeed M. J. Rathbone, who has become a director of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Dr. H. G. Burks, jr., vice-president and director, has been named to succeed Mr. Hope as executive vice-president of Esso Standard.

Mr. Hope is former president of Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company and of Stanco, Inc., both affiliates of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). He had been executive vice-president of Esso Standard since May of last year. Dr. Burks, who joined the company as development engineer in 1924, is a director of the Standard Oil Development Company and a member of the coordination committee of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

## Foote Mineral Appoints G.H. Chambers Treasurer

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Gordon H. Chambers, vice-president, to the additional office of company treasurer. The board of directors has also approved the action of the company president, H. C. Meyer, in naming an advisory committee on company policy problems. This committee includes:—L. G. Bliss, manager of distribution; Mr. Chambers, and Ernest C. Enck, secretary and director of purchases.

### *Heads Baker Castor Oil*

I. Milton Colbeth, since last year vice-president of the operating division in charge of all technical and manufacturing operations of the Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has been elected president of the company. He joined the firm in 1920, and nine years later became chief chemist in charge of organic research and process design. Mr. Colbeth was appointed chemical director in 1931, a post he held until his election as vice-president.

### *Schenley to Establish Conn. Research Center*

Schenley Distillers Corporation, New York, has purchased a group of new buildings recently constructed in Stamford, Conn., by the Air Reduction Company, and is planning to establish a research center there. The site was designed for pilot plant development and research purposes by the Air Reduction organization, and plans are now being drawn up for necessary changes to adapt it to Schenley's penicillin and other research projects.

## Diethylaminoethanol Offered by Sharples

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has commenced production of a new technical diethylaminoethanol. The material is described as a low cost product, developed especially for emulsion work, that forms an azeotrope with water, improving water spot resistance of wax films. It may be employed, according to the maker, as a replacement for higher priced emulsifier intermediates with no quality reduction, and may be used with lower cost emulsifiers to improve quality.

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### *Cited by Cosmetic Chemists*

Ralph L. Evans, president of Evans Chemetics, Inc., and Evans Research & Development Corporation, will receive the 1949 medal award of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists at a dinner at the Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, on December 8. The award is made annually to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to cosmetic science.

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## ICC Plans Hearings On Truck Transport

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced last week that an investigation would be made into the advisability of establishing a uniform classification system for commodities shipped by motor carriers. Dates of hearings in the investigation will be announced later.

The purpose of the classification is to bring about uniformity in the motor carrier industry of the description of commodities so that tariffs can be more readily translated to the services offered and to determine what terms, conditions, limitations and descriptions of the service offered shall be used in certificates of public convenience and necessity. Chemicals would be classified within three groups under the proposed system. They are:—

Group 14—Explosives and dangerous articles, embracing all explosives but not all dangerous articles. Other dangerous articles are included in the chemicals and acids of Group 15.

Group 15-A—Compressed gases usually, if not always, shipped in cylinders.

Group 15-B—Chemicals used in chemical processes or those which are the result of natural or manufacturing chemical processes. They are used as fillers, clarifiers, tannings, dyes, fertilizers, salts, neutralizers, fuels, solutions, poisons, compounders, fluxing agents, insecticides, medicines, absorbents, adhesives, lubricants, refractories, abrasives, and otherwise. Most could be shipped to or by manufacturing chemists, paint manufacturers, retail or wholesale chemists, retail or wholesale drug houses, tanning factories, fertilizer factories, and textile mills.

## Hercules Shifts Cellulose Sales, Research Officials

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Fred K. Shankweiler supervisor of chlorinated products in its cellulose products department, and has appointed James R. Yeager to succeed him as manager of the cellulose products department's New York office.

The company has also named Dr. Peter VanWyck assistant director of its experiment station responsible for the work of the cellulose products, explosives and Virginia cellulose research divisions, and Dr. Richard S. George assistant director of the experiment station responsible for the work of the naval stores, paper makers chemical and synthetics research divisions.

Mr. Shankweiler joined the Hercules organization as a research chemist in 1929, and was transferred to the paper makers chemical department in 1935. In 1944 he was shifted to the cellulose products department, and was named manager of the department's New York office in 1947.

## SAACI Elects Members Of Nominating Committee

John F. Henry of Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J., was elected chairman of the nominating committee of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the organization's annual meeting held in the Roosevelt hotel, New York on October 27.

Other members of the committee are:—Frank G. Fanning of the company of that name; James J. McInnes, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation; Edward Collins of Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation; Webster Rice of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Stephen P. Kelly of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, and John A. Chew of John A. Chew, Inc.

### *Foreign Market Lists*

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Ink manufacturers—Austria.
Machinery importers, distributors—Burma.
Metalworking plants, shops—Honduras.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Iran.
Paint, varnish and pigment manufacturers—Philippine Republic.

### *Who Has It?*

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Acyldiazine.
Benzalin.
Butadiene monochlorhydrin.
Copper amino sulphate.
Methyl cyclopropyiketone.
Potassium glycerate.

## ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period October 21 through October 27 were the following:—

To Austria—$120,000 for copper, $1,019,000 for lard and a decrease of $604,000 for soybean oil, from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$50,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Latin America and a decrease of $500,000 for fish meal from Portuguese African dependencies.

To Iceland—$86,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials from the United States.

To Ireland—$249,000 for starch, $200,000 for edible gelatin, $11,000 for essential oils and a decrease of $135,000 for hides and skins from the United States; a decrease of $160,000 for inedible molasses from Cuba.

To Italy—A decrease of $53,000 for nickel from Canada.

To Trizone Germany—$300,000 for hog bristles from the United States.

## Rutter Retires from Monsanto Merrimac Div.

J. B. Rutter, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company and general manager of its Merrimac Division, will retire tomorrow and will devote his full time to service as an industrial consultant. He plans to open offices for this purpose in Boston after January 1.

Mr. Rutter joined the Russell Company, then operator of the Merrimac plant, in 1919, and was designated chief engineer at Merrimac in 1922. In 1935, six years after the acquisition of Merrimac by Monsanto, he was transferred to St. Louis as chief engineer of the company.

# *P.A.'s-Eye View of Business*

*Composite view, October 30, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.*

The boomlet in general business reported by purchasing executives in August and September has petered out during October. The full impact of the coal, steel, and aluminum strikes has not yet been felt by all industry. The timing of this effect, as reported by our survey committee members, summarizes as follows:—25 percent are slowed down as the result of strikes now; 34 percent more expect to be retarded if the strikes continue well into November; 21 percent more will be affected one month later, and 8 percent can hold production about ninety days. Only 12 percent see no immediate or future reaction from the present strikes, except as they will suffer with the whole economy if increasing unemployment is prolonged, thereby reducing the general buying power of the public in many areas.

Should the mines and mills go back to work at once, the supply line vacuum already created will slow many manufacturing operations for several months before production of the basic materials can fill the postponed order schedules.

In October, the production increases of the previous two months were shaved down 14 percent. Back-order positions declined to about the July figures. Prices for the most part remained steady. Purchased inventories continued to drop overall, though 22 percent reported increases, the highest number since June of 1948. Reemployment has slowed down. Many report shorter worktime. Buying policy is cautious and of short range.

**Commodity Prices**

Price movements for the month have not been important in either direction, the drop in lead, zinc, tin, and antimony being the notable exceptions. The downtrend of several months, which appeared to be halted in September, has resumed, but with little force, as 75 percent report no change in general price structures. Competition for fabricated parts is keener. It is commented that the future price trend depends much on strike settlements. It is believed that many lower adustments were in the making and are held up because of the labor troubles. There is some evidence of premium or gray-market steel, but it is probable such stocks are not plentiful.

**Inventories**

Industrial inventories of purchased materials continued to drop, although the largest number reported increases since June, 1948. The causes of the increases fall into two classes:—(1) Build-up in anticipation of coal and steel strikes; (2) receipt of materials purchased for higher production schedules than are now in effect.

Selling of overstocks is not unusual. Purchasing agents are paying particular attention to open commitments to hold deliveries in balance with supplies which may become critical because of work stoppages.

**Buying Policy**

As for several months past, the prevailing range of forward buying policy is under ninety days. The slight movement into the topside of this bracket appears to be halted. Buyers are placing orders for steel and aluminum with indefinite lead time, in order to have a favorable position on producers' allotment schedules when production of these strike-bound materials is resumed. In line with the cautious inventory policy, purchasing agents are carefully screening new requisitions in order to avoid unbalanced inventories—too much of the easy-to-get items, with too little of the materials which are becoming more critical daily.

**Employment**

The rate of employment increase slowed down perceptibly in October. Payroll reductions are back to the August level. Lower production schedules are cutting worktime. Continuation of the major strikes will mean more layoffs and further reduction of working time. Increased ef-

—*Continued on page 45*

## Chemical Consultants Are Advised to Sell

Consultants have something to sell, as well as producers have, said Robert A. Whitney, president of the National Sales Executives, in an after-dinner talk October 25 to the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers in the Hotel Shelburne, New York. The consultant has ideas to sell — and business needs them, Mr. Whitney declared. They also can do much to sell faith in the ability of industry to determine and maintain its own progress, because they have the ear of management.

Better selling, as Mr. Whitney regards it, is a catalyst for the national economy. It is at least as much a matter of ideas as it is of materials and goods. The consultant should study the facts and figures involved in differentiating between the economic philosophy of Robert Nathan and that of Paul Hoffman. They should

Percy E. Landolt

look to the progressiveness and the confidence of the latter and use them in overcoming the negativity and uncertainty of top management with reference to the needs of today.

Emphasis in that connection is shifting from production to distribution, Mr. Whitney said. It is being recognized that there is no profit in what is produced until it is sold. As profit provides jobs, the salesman is a jobmaker. So is the consultant, in the speaker's concept of the possibilities of that vocation. Management must be sold on progress. It largely went on strike, at best in thinking, after last year's presidential election. Production has been curtailed, far beyond the decrease in consumer buying, Mr. Whitney declared. So, it is desirable and necessary that faith be recreated among top management. The consultant, the adviser of management, can and should strive to that end.

Nothing happens until somebody makes a sale, was Mr. Whitney's commentary on the motive power of the economy. Sales are best made by catering to wants, rather than to needs. The job is to make buyers want things.

Harold Becker, of the Dellenbarger

—*Continued on page 45*

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

There is just a little bit of comforting news for the American chemical industry in the latest reports of dealings and deliberations of OEEC relative to expansion plans for the European chemical industry. OEEC is the overall committee of Marshall Plan countries that does the mapping and planning of industry expansions and the programming of ECA dollar expenditures for European recovery.

According to word just received here, OEEC is a little afraid that it may have set its goals too high for expanding production of some chemical items and is revising its program to provide cutbacks in certain lines. The items involved are said to be of no great consequence from the standpoint of volume production and wouldn't figure importantly in the coming battle for world markets anyway, but the fact that the OEEC committee is considering cutbacks may have significance.

So far, however, there hasn't been any word from abroad yet with respect to the expansion of the dyestuffs industry in Europe. The ERP countries are building up their dyestuffs industries, with the aid of ECA dollars, so that by 1952-53 they will be able to export about 80,000 metric tons of such products. This is about equal to one year's consumption in this country.

The American dye industry is fearful of what this might mean to its export markets and has asked ECA to review the program. This is now being done.

### Grape Pomace in Oil-Drilling

The oil industry's search for a substitute for quebracho now used extensively in drilling muds have produced some promising results one of which, surprisingly enough, might prove beneficial to the wine industry as a new outlet for a waste product. Pomace, or marc, which is what is left of the grape after the liquid has been pressed out, has been found to give drilling mud properties similar to those got with quebracho.

The oil industry has been engaged in an extensive search for a substitute over the past year or more at the request of the Munitions Board. Because of our dependence upon Argentina and other foreign sources for our supplies of quebracho, the board asked the industry to find some other material for its drilling mud so that there would not be a drain on supplies of a material that is essential in the tanning industry, in time of emergency.

Grape pomace is but one of several substitutes that have been suggested and are being tested by the oil industry. Other promising substitutes are extracts from redwood and fir, which the laboratories of the lumber industry have developed, but for which they haven't been able to find a market.

### Farm Price Support Costly

Agricultural Department legal experts are now going over the new farm-price support law which Congress whipped together during the last few minutes of the last session—and the results of the analysis don't look good to consumers, either from the standpoint of prices they will have to pay for food or taxes they will have to pay for financing the program.

Though a fancy bit of footwork makes it appear that prices might be lowered for some commodities, actually the way the law works out is to provide support prices about 10 percent higher than before, which means that for some products the supports will be 100 percent of parity for the current year. This has been accomplished by a juggling of the parity

—*Continued on page 32*

## *In Eagle-Picher Post*

Harwood F. Merrill has been appointed general manager of the paint and varnish division of the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, and vice-president of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company. Mr. Merrill, who will establish headquarters at the company's plant in Lyons, Ill., was formerly editor of "Modern Industry" and vice-president of Magazines for Industry, Inc., New York.

## N.E. Starch Appoints Morningstar, Nicol Agent

The New England Starch Company has appointed Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, sales agent for the potato starch produced at its plants in Houlton and Mars Hill, Me. The appointment combines the sales of the New England Starch Company plants with the Aroostook Potato Products Company, a subsidiary of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc. The combined output represents the largest tonnage produced in Aroostook County, according to the companies.

## Comm'l Solvents Names Hamilton Vice-President

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has appointed Abbott K. Hamilton vice-president. Mr. Hamilton became associated with the company in 1947 when it purchased the Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Corporation, of which he was vice-president, general manager and a director. He had previously been general sales manager of the alcohol division of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, New York.

## *Foreign Sales Leads*

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Benzol, Genova, Italy (EQ-2, agency).

Chemicals, Bologna, Italy (EQ-1, agency); Karachi, Pakistan (EQ-6).

Drugs, Bologna, Italy (EQ-1, agency); Karachi, Pakistan (EQ-6).

Fats and oils, soapmakers, Caracas, Venezuela (EQ-7, agency).

Fertilizers, Casale Monferrato, Italy (EQ-4).

Glucose, Bologna, Italy (EQ-1, agency).

Insecticides Casale Monferrato, Italy (EQ-4).

Lard, Haiger, Germany (EQ-5).

Non-ferrous metals, Genova, Italy (EQ-3, agency).

Oil seeds, edible, Bologna, Italy (EQ-1, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Bologna, Italy (EQ-1, agency); Karachi, Pakistan (EQ-6).

Spices, Haiger, Germany (EQ-5).

Toluol, Genova, Italy (EQ-2, agency).

Xylol, Genova, Italy (EQ-2, agency).

## McKesson & Robbins Elects Van Gorder New President

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has elected George Van Gorder president and has continued William J. Murray, jr., in the post of chairman of the board and chief executive officer. The position of executive vice-president, formerly held by Mr. Van Gorder, has been abolished.

The new president joined the McKesson & Robbins organization in 1928 when the Hall-Van Gorder Company, Cleveland, was merged with it. He served as division manager at Boston, regional vice-president for New England and first vice-president before being appointed executive vice-president.

Mr. Murray, who also joined the company in 1928, had been its president since 1941. He was elected chairman of the board in 1944.

## E.R. Squibb Inter-American Elects Manning President

E. R. Squibb & Sons Inter-American Corporation, which carries out the Latin American operations of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has elected Lester W. Manning. He succeeds Theodore Wicker jr., who is vice-president and director of the parent company, in charge of overseas operations.

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# Association Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 26-31.

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, November 16-17.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., April 30-May 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 28-30.

American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, industrial relations conference, Chicago, November 16.

Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 2.

Compressed Gas Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-24.

Cotton Textile Institute, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 3.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 28-December 3.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Mayflower hotel, Washington, December 5-6.

National Barrel and Drum Association, Statler hotel, New York, November 3-5.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 14-16.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, Palmer House, Chicago, November 6-8.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.

National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 18-21.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 27.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Society for the Advancement of Management, Statler hotel, New York, November 3-4.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 4.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, December 8.

Society of Rheology, New Yorker hotel, New York, November 4-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, November 9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 8-10.

Textile Research Institute, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1-2.

## Southern Paint Group Plans Mar. 8-10 Meeting

The Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its Spring meeting at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on March 8 to 10. Combined with the meeting will be the club's annual exhibition of raw materials and paint and varnish manufacturing equipment.

## Flavoring Extract Makers Plan 1950 Annual Meeting

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association of the United States will hold its fortieth annual meeting at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on May 7 to 10. John H. Beach has been appointed chairman of the convention committee.

## ADMA Plans 1951 Meeting

The executive committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association decided last week to hold the 1951 convention of the association at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The convention will run from April 30 through May 2, and possibly May 3. The 1950 convention of the association is being held March 27-30 at Boca Raton, Florida.

## NACDS to Meet April 11-14

The National Association of Chain Drug Stores will meet at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., on April 11 to 14. Designated a "Florida Fiesta," the meeting is designed to provide an opportunity for representatives of chains and manufacturers to meet.

# Oils, Fats Consumption: August

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in August, 1949, totaled 2,105,085 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

| | Pounds |
|---|---|
| Edible products other than salad oils | 289,812,000 |
| Paint and varnish and printing ink | 49,055,000 |
| Processing (fat-splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation, etc.) | 277,541,000 |
| Refining | 366,971,000 |
| Soap | 175,853,000 |

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

### Oils

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Babassu— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [1] | ..... |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | ..... | [1] |
| Castor, crude— | No. 1 | No. 3 |
| Refining | ..... | ..... |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | ..... |
| Sulphonation | 211,000 | 552,000 |
| Soap | 4,000 | 52,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 435,000 | 97,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | ..... |
| Chemicals | 126,000 | 184,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 20,000 | 19,000 |
| Other uses | 4,283,000 | 973,000 |
| Castor, dehydrated— | | |
| Soap | ..... | ..... |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | 2,076,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | ..... | [2] |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | [2] |
| Other uses | ..... | 203,000 |
| Coconut— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 31,740,000 | ..... |
| Deodorizing | ..... | 5,612,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 3,275,000 |
| Fat-splitting | 1,632,000 | [1] |
| Sulphonation | 24,000 | [1] |
| Shortening | ..... | 194,000 |
| Other edible products | ..... | 2,427,000 |
| Chemicals | 273,000 | [1] |
| Soap | 18,131,000 | 11,109,000 |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 224,000 |
| Other uses | 736,000 | 2,427,000 |
| Cod and codliver— | | All grades |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 92,000 |
| Deodorizing | ..... | ..... |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | 831,000 |
| Corn— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 22,135,000 | ..... |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Deodorizing | ..... | 3,268,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | ..... | 4,371,000 |
| Shortening | ..... | [1] |
| Oleomargarin | ..... | [1] |
| Other edible uses | [3] | 9,152,000 |
| Soap | ..... | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | ..... |
| Other uses | 25,000 | 84,000 |
| Cottonseed— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 78,161,000 | ..... |
| Sulphonation | ..... | ..... |
| Hydrogenation | ..... | 49,817,000 |
| Deodorizing | ..... | 1,822,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | ..... | 52,843,000 |
| Shortening | ..... | 29,048,000 |
| Oleomargarin | ..... | 6,283,000 |
| Other edible uses | ..... | 2,057,000 |
| Soap | [1] | ..... |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | 6,000 |
| Other uses | ..... | 147,000 |
| Fish— | Menhaden | Sardine |
| Fat-splitting | [2] | ..... |
| Sulphonation | [2] | 150,000 |
| Soap | 1,194,000 | ..... |
| Paint and varnish | 290,000 | 736,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [2] | 240,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 66,000 | 2,000 |
| Other uses | 1,717,000 | 432,000 |
| Fish, other— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [2] | ..... |
| Paint and varnish | 28,000 | 237,000 |
| Other uses | 178,000 | [2] |
| Fishliver, other than cod— | | All grades |
| Sulphonation | ..... | [2] |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | 390,000 |
| Linseed— | Raw | Refined |
| Fat-splitting | ..... | ..... |
| Soap | 5,000 | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | 12,566,000 | 10,859,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | 3,903,000 | 1,033,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 1,000 | [1] |
| Other uses | 23,394,000 | 2,363,000 |
| Marine mammal— | | All grades |
| Refining | ..... | ..... |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 160,000 |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | ..... |
| Chemicals | ..... | 174,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | 694,000 |
| Other uses | ..... | 792,000 |
| Neatsfoot— | | All grades |
| Refining | ..... | ..... |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 28,000 |
| Soap | ..... | ..... |
| Chemicals | ..... | [2] |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | 16,000 |
| Other uses | ..... | 175,000 |
| Oiticica— | | All grades |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | 416,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | ..... | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | 677,000 |
| Oleo— | | All grades |
| Shortening | ..... | [2] |
| Oleomargarin | ..... | 619,000 |
| Other edible uses | ..... | [2] |
| Soap | ..... | [2] |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | ..... |
| Olive— | Edible | Inedible |
| Edible uses | 118,000 | ..... |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | 25,000 | [1] |
| Palm— | Crude | Refined |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | ..... |
| Other uses | 3,422,000 | [1] |
| Palmkernel— | Crude | Refined |
| Soap | ..... | [1] |
| Peanut— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 10,155,000 | ..... |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 121,000 |
| Hydrogenation | ..... | 856,000 |
| Deodorizing | ..... | 4,535,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | ..... | ..... |
| Shortening | ..... | [1] |
| Oleomargarin | ..... | ..... |
| Other edible uses | [4] | 635,000 |
| Soap | [4] | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | 201,000 |
| Perilla— | | All grades |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | ..... |
| Rapeseed— | | |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | 230,000 |
| Rubber | ..... | ..... |
| Sesame— | | All grades |
| All uses | ..... | [1] |
| Soybean— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 142,595,000 | ..... |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | ..... |
| Sulphonation | 31,000 | 25,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 49,501,000 |
| Deodorizing | ..... | 6,790,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | ..... | [1] |
| Shortening | [1] | 55,045,000 |
| Oleomargarin | ..... | 2,166,000 |
| Other edible uses | ..... | 4,897,000 |
| Soap | 174,000 | 20,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 277,000 | 8,377,000 |
| Chemicals | ..... | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | 69,000 | 6,000 |
| Other uses | 2,492,000 | 8,285,000 |
| Tallow— | | All grades |
| Soap | ..... | [2] |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | [2] |
| Other uses | ..... | ..... |
| Tung— | | All grades |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | 7,287,000 |
| Chemicals | ..... | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | 1,679,000 |
| Vegetable, not specified— | | Pounds All grades |
| Refining | ..... | 2,195,000 |
| Fat-splitting | ..... | 664,000 |
| Hydrogenation | ..... | 2,407,000 |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 20,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | ..... | 5,872,000 |
| Shortening | ..... | 450,000 |
| Other edible uses | ..... | [2] |
| Soap | ..... | 2,931,000 |
| Paint and varnish | ..... | 75,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | ..... | 63,000 |
| Chemicals | ..... | 1,012,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | 64,000 |
| Other uses | ..... | 10,900,000 |

### Fats and Greases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grease and lard oil— | | Pounds |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 162,000 |
| Soap | ..... | ..... |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | 1,150,000 |
| Other uses | ..... | 610,000 |
| Grease, not specified— | | |
| Fat-splitting | ..... | 4,234,000 |
| Winterizing and pressing | ..... | ..... |
| Sulphonation | ..... | 10,000 |
| Hydrogenation | ..... | 593,000 |
| Pressing | ..... | 4,218,000 |
| Soap | ..... | 30,502,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... | 1,330,000 |
| Other uses | ..... | 163,000 |
| Lard— | Rendered | Refined |
| Shortening | 11,013,000 | [2] |
| Oleomargarin | 424,000 | ..... |
| Hydrogenation | 2,367,000 | [2] |
| Other edible uses | 204,000 | 222,000 |
| Soap | ..... | ..... |
| Lubricants and greases | 130,000 | 26,000 |
| Other uses | [2] | ..... |
| Stearin, animal— | Edible | Inedible |
| Shortening | 1,988,000 | ..... |
| Oleomargarin | 396,000 | ..... |
| Other edible uses | 133,000 | ..... |
| Other uses | ..... | 612,000 |
| Stearin, vegetable— | | |
| Shortening | ..... | 9,033,000 |
| Oleomargarin | ..... | 1,136,000 |
| Hydrogenation | ..... | 2,976,000 |
| Other edible uses | ..... | [2] |
| Other uses | ..... | ..... |
| Tallow, edible— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [2] | ..... |
| Hydrogenation | [2] | 53,000 |
| Pressing | 2,199,000 | ..... |
| Shortening | 1,967,000 | 493,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 56,000 | [2] |
| Other uses | 179,000 | 12,000 |
| Tallow, inedible— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 26,453,000 | ..... |
| Fat-splitting | 8,837,000 | ..... |
| Hydrogenation | 388,000 | [2] |
| Sulphonation | 430,000 | 162,000 |
| Soap | 74,953,000 | 22,996,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 2,251,000 | [2] |
| Other uses | 749,000 | 97,000 |

### Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

| | |
|---|---|
| Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified— | |
| Winterizing and pressing | 5,889,000 |
| Soap | 497,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 573,000 |
| Other uses | 523,000 |
| Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)— | |
| Soap | 2,308,000 |
| Other uses | ..... |
| Fatty acid stocks, not specified— | |
| Refining | ..... |
| Fat-splitting | [2] |
| Sulphonation | ..... |
| Soap | [2] |
| Paint and varnish | 41,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | ..... |
| Lubricants and greases | 29,000 |
| Other uses | 106,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids— | |
| Sulphonation | 31,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 46,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | ..... |
| Other uses | 558,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)— | |
| All uses | 136,000 |
| Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)— | |
| Soap | [1] |
| Red oil— | |
| Sulphonation | 283,000 |
| Soap | 2,145,000 |
| Paint and varnish | [2] |
| Chemicals | 582,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 215,000 |
| Other uses | 1,279,000 |
| Stearic acid— | |
| Sulphonation | 12,000 |
| Soap | 286,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 9,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 362,000 |
| Chemicals | 706,000 |
| Other uses | 2,345,000 |
| Vegetable oil fatty acids— | |
| Sulphonation | [2] |
| Hydrogenation | [2] |
| Soap | 2,252,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 911,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 148,000 |
| Chemicals | 178,000 |
| Other uses | 5,013,000 |
| Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)— | |
| Fat-splitting | 11,799,000 |
| Soap | 3,703,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 35,000 |
| Other uses | 21,000 |

### Unclassified

| | |
|---|---|
| Materials not shown separately— | |
| Fat-splitting | 1,510,000 |
| Hydrogenation | 5,388,000 |
| Sulphonation | 307,000 |
| Soap | 867,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 115,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | 352,000 |
| Chemicals | 1,502,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 990,000 |
| Other uses | 13,296,000 |

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Negligible quantity included in "Used in refining" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

# Chemicals Industries Show To Feature New Products

A widely assorted array of new substances will be disclosed at the Twenty-second Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, on November 20 to December 3. Results of recent research will account for a number of these innovations, but the majority are products of development work extending through the years in many widely separated fields.

More than 400 new chemicals and chemical specialty items which have been introduced during the past year by various laboratories will be featured at one of the exhibits at the forthcoming exposition. The scope of the event, which will occupy all the available space on four floors of the palace, is further emphasized by the fact that one manufacturer of organic chemicals and compressed gases for the research chemist is presenting a line composed of more than seventy-four different gases and upwards of 1,800 different organic chemicals.

An innovation by one manufacturer is a sequestering agent described as an organic water soluble ion exchanger, which is expected to find uses in many new industries, including the polymerization of cold rubber, clarification of wines and breaking down the miscible structure of stearate soaps, making them more efficient at low temperatures. This same chemical group is expected to produce a drug that may serve as a possible substitute for surgery in the removal of kidney stones.

Another exhibitor offers a line of twenty-five items consisting of hot melt concentrates of butyl rubber and polyethylene for improving the properties of waxes, vinyl printing inks, also mastic, vinyl and laminating adhesives, latex plush backing, organosol coatings for artificial leather, tackifiers, grease-proof coatings, as well as polymerized emulsions, dispersions and solutions for use in compounding adhesives, greaseproofing paper, sizing textiles and other applications.

### New Materials Significant

Especially significant will be many of the developments in structural materials because the evolution of new products and of more direct manufacturing methods is revolutionizing the design and construction of equipment. One new material of construction, for instance, called "Tanta-Clad" consists of tantalum-surfaced nickel, or some other structural material. This offers the chemical immunity of tantalum along with the strength of the base metal. Recent developments of importance in such electronic projections as television and radar include the titanium and zirconium alloys and compounds which another exhibitor will show, including titanium-boron steel, titanium metal sponge, sheet, rods and others forms; high dielectric compounds and condensers and very high temperature stabilized zirconia refractories.

Aluminum, magnesium and alloy powders are of special interest, due to their growing adoption as chemical reagents, as well as in the manufacture of protective

—Continued on page 31

## APMA Schedules Annual Scientific Award Session

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will present its annual scientific award to the Association of American Medical Colleges at a ceremony on November 29 during the course of the APMA midyear meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The presentation address will be delivered by Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, president-elect of the American Medical Association, and the acceptance address will be by Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges and dean of the Cornell University Medical College.

Committee chairmen for the dinner are as follows:—Arrangements, E. Claiborne Robbins, A. H. Robbins Company; reception, Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, Schenley Laboratories, Inc.; ticket, J. Paul Folsom, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and publicity, Hugh Craig, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

## DCAT Sets Meeting Dates

Harold C. Green, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced that the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the section will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on March 9. The section's sixtieth annual meeting and election will be held at the Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., on September 21 to 23.

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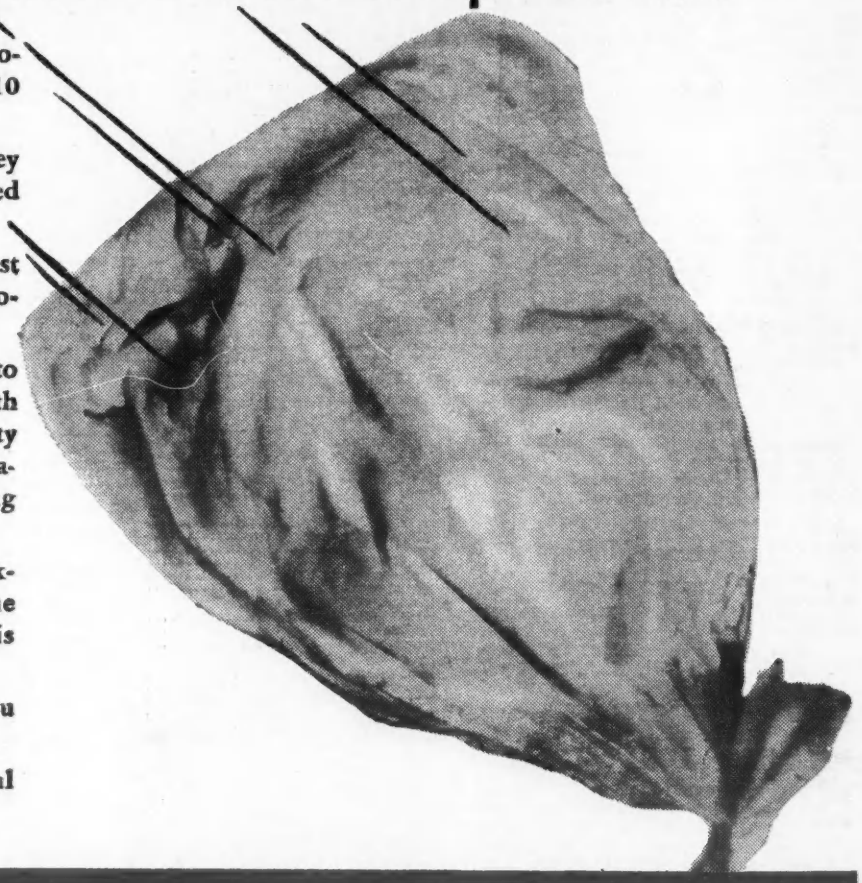


Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED · FINE · INDUSTRIAL

# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

### October 28, 1949

**Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.**

**All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.**

## A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller tots, same basis lb 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l lb. .72 - .78

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.33

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.35
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —

Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.15.50 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms. lb. .49 —
smaller tots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Ascorbic, USP dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 • —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 • —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis. ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l. works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½

Caprylic, 99% dms lb. .50 .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 .23

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27

USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .82 - —

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .91 —
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .94 -
ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .88 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 -
tanks, same basis gal. .80 —
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .96 —

Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% at 204°-207° C, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. .99 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Petroleum, 179° C to 198° C, San Francisco and Los Angeles, tanks gal. 1.00 —
193° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .95½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .97½- .99½
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .77 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .665 - —
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarhituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½ —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 1.93
Folic, bots., fib ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .36 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb 1.00 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 —

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .064 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb .065 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - —
L, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, basis lb. .325 .332
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., r.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2210- .2260
water-white, dms lb. .2510- .2610
Maleic, powd., dms lb 30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb 47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 .93
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.16.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21½
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.45 - 3.75
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.60 - 3.85
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb.10.00 - —
smaller lots lb.10.05 -11.00
Paramethyiphenyicinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenyicinchonimic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

## *Abbreviations*

### *Used in OPD Market Quotations*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| alld. | allowed | distr. | distributor | neut. | neutral. |
| ammo. | ammonia | djns. | demijohns | NF | National Formulary |
| amorph. | amorphous | dlvd. | delivered | | |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dms. | drums | nom. | nominal |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | dom. | domestic | No. | number |
| | | E. | east | ord. | ordinary |
| artif. | artificial | e.p. | end point | oz. | ounce |
| ASTM. | American Society for Testing Materials | equald. | equalized | Pac. | Pacific |
| | | F. | fahrenheit | pf. | proof |
| Be. | Baume | ferment. | fermentation | phos. | phosphate |
| bgs. | bags | ffa. | free fatty acid | photo. | photographic |
| bbls. | barrels | ffc. | free from chlorine | pkgs. | packages |
| bls. | bales | | | powd. | powdered |
| bots. | bottles | fib. | fiber | precip. | precipitated |
| b.p. | boiling point | f.o.b. | free on board | prod. | producer |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | F.P.A. | free of prussic acid | pt. | point |
| | | | | pulv. | pulverized |
| b.r. | boiling range | frt. | freight | purif. | purified |
| bxs. | boxes | fus. | fused | redist. | redistilled |
| C | centigrade | gal. | gallon | refd. | refined |
| cbys. | carboys | gran. | granular | refy. | refinery |
| CD | completely denatured | grd. | ground | reg. | regular |
| | | | | resub. | resublimed |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | ret. | returnable |
| | | | | SD | specially denatured |
| cks. | casks | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | s.d | single distilled |
| c.l. | car lots | | | S. E. | southeast |
| cns. | cans | imp. | imported | secs. | seconds |
| col. | color | incl. | included | s.g. | specific gravity |
| com'l | commercial | indust | industrial | ship't | shipment |
| conc. | concentrated | kgs. | kegs | solut. | solution |
| CP | chemically pure | | | s.u. | standard unit |
| cps. | centipoises | lacq. | lacquer | synth. | synthetic |
| cryst. | crystal | lb. | pound | tech. | technical |
| cs. | cases | l.c.l. | less than car lots | USP | U. S. Pharmacopoeia |
| ctns. | cartons | liq. | liquid | | |
| cyls. | cylinders | m.a.p | mixed aniline point | vis. | viscosity |
| dbl. | double | | | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| denat. | denatured | min. | minimum | | |
| dest.-dist. | destructive-distilled | m.p. | melting point | W | west |
| | | | | w.w. | water white |
| dextro. | dextrorotatory | N. | nitrogen | whse. | warehouse |
| dist. | distilled | nat. | natural | | |

**A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material**

## Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .14¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .17

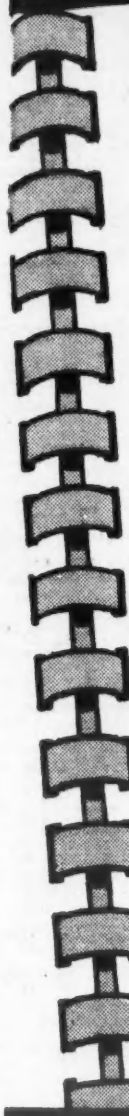
Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .33 - .35

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.50
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, ozts. oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots. oz.35.00 - —
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.10
powd., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.15
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.05
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 .68
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, fil., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50½
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49½
tanks, same basis fal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal.17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.53 -17.58
tanks, same basis gal.17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.48 -18.53
tanks, same basis gal.18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .80 - .88
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.43
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19¼
Allyl bromide, coys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —


# A page from the Stauffer Catalog

NUMBER ELEVEN IN A SERIES



## TARTARIC ACID

**Other Names** . . . . . Dextro-Tartaric Acid, Dihydroxy Succinic Acid.

**Formula** . . . . . $C_4H_6O_6$ or $C_2H_2(OH)_2(COOH)_2$.

**Properties** . . . . . Colorless, odorless, acid taste, translucent anhydrous monoclinic prismatic crystals. Rotates plane polarized light to right. Stable in dry air, otherwise slightly hygroscopic. Melting Point 170°C or 338°F. Specific Gravity 1.76. Very soluble in water and alcohol, soluble in ether.

**Grades** . . . . . U.S.P.; Snowhite Powder; Snowhite Granular. (Mesh sizes between 20 and 100.)

**Analysis** . . . . .

| | |
|---|---|
| Tartaric Acid | 99.8% |
| Ash | 0.03% |
| Heavy Metals | 1 to 5 parts per million (Calc. as Lead) |
| Oxalates | negative |
| Sulphate | negative |

Meets all requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia XII official from November 1, 1942.

**Principal Uses** . . . . . Manufacture of tartrate compounds, chemicals and esters, and derivatives for organic synthesis. The acid is employed in certain types of photographic work for printing and developing. Some of the iron salts of Tartaric Acid are light sensitive and hence find application in blue-printing. The common commercial esters are di-ethyl and di-butyl tartrates, which are used as plasticizers in the manufacture of lacquers. The textile industry employs Tartaric Acid as a tendering agent for cotton fibre; the calico printer uses the acid for controlling the liberation of chlorine from bleaching powder; it is used in the production of a number of dyestuffs; as a "resist" for aluminum salts and other mordants and in the discharge colors for Turkey-red. It is also used in the mordant bath for dyeing wool; for brightening the color of silk after dyeing, and in the rayon industry.

The acid is extensively employed in sweetmeats, confectionary products, effervescent beverages and medicinals, wines, seidlitz powders, bakery products, gelatin desserts, and as an ingredient in tartar baking powder. Other uses include metal coloring formulas; in dilute solutions for the removal of deposits and other scale from containers and equipment in wineries and dairies.

**Packing** . . . . . Kegs — 100 lbs.; Barrels or Drums — 250 lbs.

**Shipping Regulations** None.

**Stocks** . . . . . San Francisco, Calif.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.

**STAUFFER PRODUCTS**

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chlorine
Citric Acid
DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur, Specially prepared for all industrial uses
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Trichloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2,4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

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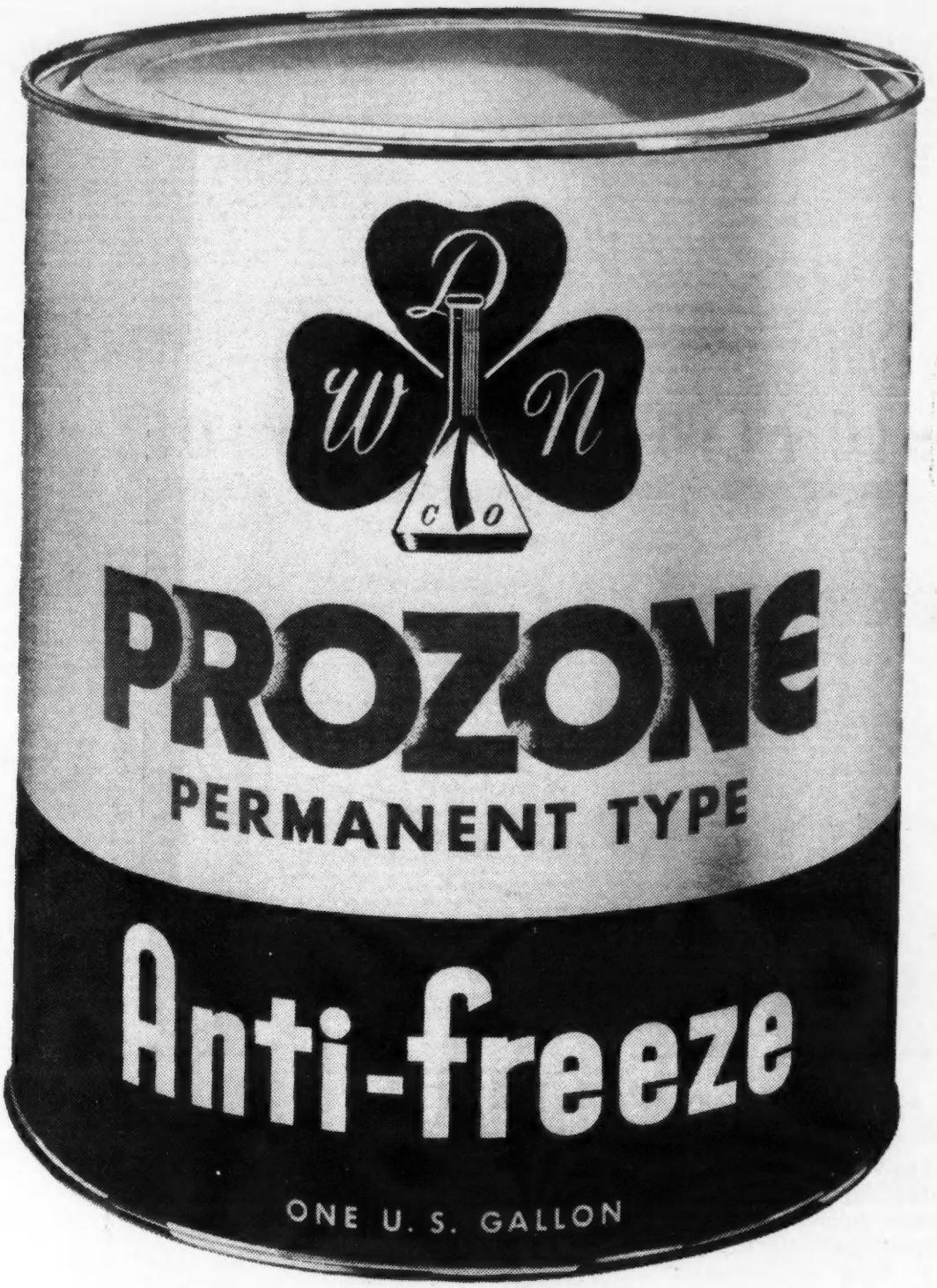


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**N. B.** *Let us serve as your source of supply for* **Ethylene Glycol, Diethylene Glycol** *and* **Propylene Glycol.**
*Quotations on request.*

## Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
pow'd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib dms., works. lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .27 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 600 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 - 17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .38 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .84½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, cns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, cns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, cns., c.l lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 - 75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.76.50 - 77.50
Aqua (29.4% $NH_3$), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 - 81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 - 81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 - .32
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½ - .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 50%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.63.00 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.512.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 - 50.00
converters', bulk, works ton.45.00 - 50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.40.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb.38.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.40.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 7.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 7.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, cms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .12½ - .13
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32 - —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —


# NICOTINIC ACID • NICOTINAMIDE

Calco

**CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals***

**Sulfadiazine U.S.P.**
**(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)**
**Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.**
**Sulfamerazine U.S.P.**
**(powder and micro crystal)**
**Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.**
**Sulfanilamide U.S.P.**
**(powder, crystal and micro crystal)**
**Sulfathiazole U.S.P.**
**(powder, crystal and micro crystal)**
**Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.**
**Sulfapyridine N.F.**
**Sodium Sulfapyridine**
**Sulfabenzamide**
**Sodium Sulfabenzamide**
**Aminoacetic Acid N.F.**
**Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)**
**Choline Chloride**
**Choline Dihydrogen Citrate**
**Cinchophen N.F.**
**(and Sodium Salt)**
**Folic Acid**
**Neocinchophen U.S.P.**
**Mandelic Acid N.F.**
**Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.**
**Menadione U.S.P.**
**Methylene Blue U.S.P.**
**(powder and crystal)**
**Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.**
**Nicotinamide U.S.P.**
**Nicotinamide HCl.**
**Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
**Pyridoxine HCl.**
**Saligenin**
**Propylthiouracil**
**Phenothiazine N.F.**
**(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)**
**Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use**

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

**NICOTINIC ACID AND NICOTINAMIDE**

are members of the Vitamin B Complex sometimes described as Vitamin PP, and are recognized as specific in the prevention and treatment of pellagra. Appropriate doses cause a rapid disappearance in alimentary, dermal, mental and other manifestations characteristic of the disease. Both play an intermediate roll in carbohydrate metabolism. It is believed they are closely associated with other deficiency states of the Vitamin B Complex. Almost a universal practice is to include Nicotinic Acid or Nicotinamide in Vitamin B Complex products and multi-vitamin preparations.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division, North American Cyanamid, Limited, P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario.

Pacific Coast Stock, Sales and Service Departments maintained at Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, 2472 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles 21, Calif.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd | lb. | .20 | .23 |
| Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic). | | | |
| Antipyrene, USP, dms | lb. | 2.35 | 2.45 |
| Apomorphine, USP, bots. | oz. | 23.20 | 23.70 |
| Archil extract, bbls | lb | No stocks. | |
| Areca nuts, powd., bbls | lb. | .22 | .25 |
| Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. | oz. | 5.00 | 5.75 |
| Arginine hydrochloride, laevo | kilo. | 140 00 | 150 00 |
| Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) | | 18.00 | 18.50 |
| Arnica, flowers, bls | lb. | .45 | .75 |
| root, bls. | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Arrowroot, powd., bgs | lb. | .13 | .16 |
| Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt | lb. | .80 | .90 |
| Sulphide, yellow, bbls | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous). | | | |
| White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .05½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .06¼ | .06¾ |
| Asafetida, cs | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| powd., bbls., dms | lb. | .50 | .53 |
| Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.) | | | |
| Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 940.00 | 960.00 |
| No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 485.00 | 492.00 |
| Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 400.00 | — |
| Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 313.00 | — |
| 3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 267.00 | — |
| 3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 249.50 | — |
| 3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 231.00 | — |
| 4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 124.50 | — |
| 4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 124.00 | — |
| 4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 111.50 | 141.00 |
| 4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 111.50 | — |
| 5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 88.00 | — |
| 5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 88.00 | — |
| 5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 84.00 | — |
| 5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 78.50 | 79.00 |
| 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 58.00 | 59.00 |
| 7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines | ton. | 52.00 | 52.50 |
| 7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 49.00 | 49.50 |
| 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 41.50 | 42.00 |
| 7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| 7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 30.50 | 31.00 |
| 7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 29.50 | 30.00 |
| 7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 28.00 | 28.50 |
| 7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 30.50 | 31.00 |
| 7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 30.50 | 31.00 |
| 8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 19.00 | 27.00 |

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery | gal. | .09 | — |
| Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery | gal. | .09½ | .10 |
| Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines | ton. | 36.50 | — |
| seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines | ton. | 31.00 | — |
| jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines | ton. | 26.50 | — |
| Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| process form, bgs., works | lb. | .05¾ | .13 |
| Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery | ton. | 22.00 | — |
| 80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery | ton. | 21.00 | — |
| Atropine, USP, bots | oz. | 13.50 | 14.00 |
| Sulphate, USP, bots | oz. | 9.00 | 9.35 |

## B

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units | vial. | .40 | — |
| 10,000 units | vial. | .78 | — |
| 50,000 units | vial. | 2.86 | — |
| Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs | lb. | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| Barbasco root (see Cube root). | | | |
| Barberry, root bark, bgs | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| tree bark, bgs | lb. | .53 | .55 |
| Barbital, USP, dms. | lb. | 4.50 | — |
| Sodium, USP, dms. | lb. | 4.75 | — |
| Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works | ton. | 72.50 | 80.00 |
| smaller lots, works | ton. | 82.50 | 90.00 |
| Chlorate, bgs., works. | lb. | .25½ | .31 |
| Chloride, NF, cryst., dms | lb. | .17 | .18 |
| tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. | ton. | 90.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works. | ton. | 100.00 | — |
| Chromate, bgs., frt. equald | lb. | .31½ | .32 |
| Dioxide, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .12 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .12 | — |
| Hydrate, crystals, bgs. | lb. | .09 | .09¼ |
| Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works | lb. | .19 | — |
| Iodide, bots. | lb. | 5.12 | — |
| Monoxide (see Oxide). | | | |
| Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .11½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .13 | — |
| Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .11½ | — |
| Peroxide (see Dioxide). | | | |
| Stearate, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .34 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .35 | .38 |
| Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe). | | | |
| X-ray, bbls | lb. | .12½ | .13 |
| Sulphide, dms., c.l., works | ton. | 55.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 70.00 | — |
| Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .20 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .21 | — |
| Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines | ton. | 9.40 | 12.50 |
| Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis | ton. | 35.05 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 36.85 | — |
| ex whse., N. Y. | ton. | 49.65 | — |
| Southern off-color, bgs., mines | ton. | 19.00 | — |
| 95.75%, bgs., mines | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves). | | | |
| Belladonna leaf, bls | lb. | .75 | 1.10 |
| Root, bls | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Bauxite, bulk, mines | ton. | 8.50 | 10.00 |
| Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| Benzaldehyde, NF, dms | lb. | .68 | — |
| tech., cbys., dms | lb. | .45 | — |
| Benzal chloride, cbys., works | lb. | .19 | .25 |
| Benzene (see Benzol). | | | |
| Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane) | | | |
| 11% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .27½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .29¾ | — |
| 6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16 | — |
| wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17½ | — |
| Benzidine base, bbls | lb. | 1.02 | — |
| Benzocaine, ens | lb. | 3.25 | 3.35 |
| Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich | gal. | 21 | — |
| Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. | gal. | 20 | — |
| Benzophenone, dms | lb. | 1.15 | 1.70 |
| Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots | lb. | .35 | — |
| less ton lots, same basis | lb. | .37 | — |
| Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq | lb. | 20½ | 21 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | 21½ | 22 |
| Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. | lb. | .90 | 1.05 |
| Benzyl acetate, t.t.c. dms | lb. | .60 | 1.00 |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl) | | | |
| Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms | lb. | .88 | 1.00 |
| Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .19 | .19½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb | .20 | .20½ |
| high grade, 2c. higher. | | | |
| Cinnamate, ens | lb | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| Formate, ens | lb. | 1.60 | 3.50 |
| Propionate, bots | lb. | 1.34 | 2.30 |
| Salicylate, bots. | lb. | 1.55 | 2.25 |
| Benzylidinacetone, bots. | lb | 1.85 | 2.70 |
| Benzylisoeugenol, bots | lb | 8.90 | 9.00 |
| Berberine bisulphate, ens. | lb | No stocks | |
| Hydrochloride, bots. | lb | No stocks | |
| Sulphate, cns. | lb | No stocks | |
| Berberis root, bls | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works. | lb | .21 | .23½ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .21½ | .24 |
| Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works | lb. | .90 | — |
| Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works. | lb. | .75 | — |
| tech., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .32 | — |
| Benzoate, fib. dms., works | lb | 1.75 | — |
| Salicylate, dms | lb. | 5.00 | — |
| Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works | lb. | .80 | — |
| Betapheny lethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.60 | — |
| Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 1.35 | — |
| 98%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| Beth root, bls. | lb | .45 | .50 |
| Biotin, cryst. | gram. | 12.50 | — |
| Bismuth chloride, jars | lb. | 3.95 | — |
| Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars | lb. | 3.27 | — |
| Hydroxide, dms | lb | 4.18 | — |
| Metal, bxs., ton lots | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Nitrate, cryst., dms | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| Oxychloride, dms | lb. | 3.97 | — |
| Oxide, anhydrous, dms | lb. | 4.60 | — |
| Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms | lb | 4.70 | — |
| Subcarbonate, USP, dms | lb. | 2.80 | — |
| Subgallate, NF, fib dms | lb. | 2.75 | — |
| Subiodide, fib. dms. | lb. | 4.90 | — |
| Subnitrate, NF, dms | lb. | 2.30 | — |
| Subsalicylate, USP dms | lb. | 3.20 | — |
| Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms | lb. | 3.80 | — |
| Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .13½ | — |
| cs., l.c.l. shipt. point | lb. | .17 | .19 |
| Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14½ | .22½ |
| Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works | lb. | .0650 | — |
| bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0690 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .117 | .1173 |
| uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0832 | — |
| bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .13¾ | — |
| furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .05½ | — |
| ctns., l.c.l., whse | lb | .09½ | — |
| Black, carbon, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .05 | — |
| ctns., l.c.l., whse | lb. | .09 | — |
| semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .03½ | — |
| ctns., l.c.l., whse | lb. | .07½ | — |
| very fine, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0740 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .1125 | .1170 |
| Charcoal (see C). | | | |
| Graphite (see G). | | | |
| Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| Lamp, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .07 | .30 |
| Mineral, bgs., works | lb. | 0160 | 0675 |
| Black ash (see Barium sulphide). | | | |
| Blackberry root, bls. | lb | .12 | .13 |
| bark of root, bls | lb. | .30 | .32 |
| Black dyes (see Dyes). | | | |
| Black haw, root bark, bls | lb. | .70 | .80 |
| Tree bark, bls | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Black Indian hemp root, bls. | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 77.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 85.00 | — |
| direct process, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 85.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 90.00 | — |
| N. Y. whse. | ton. | 108.00 | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | ton. | 90.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 95.00 | — |
| N. Y. whse. | ton. | 113 00 | — |
| pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, | ton. | 67.00 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 73.00 | — |
| Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 4.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | — |

## Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder


TEPCO

FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Prime producers of

BENZOIC ACID

BENZYL ALCOHOL

BENZYL BENZOATE

BENZYL CHLORIDE

BENZALDEHYDE

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL

SODIUM BENZOATE U.S.P.

METHANOL

and other fine chemicals

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

### Blood, Dried—Calcium Chloride

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton | 9.25 | • | — |
| high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton | 9.25 | • | — |
| soluble, bgs., c.l. | lb. .16½ | • | .17¼ |
| l.c.l. | lb. .17½ | • | .22 |
| Bloodroot, bls | lb. .43 | • | .45 |
| Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis | lb. 1.90 | • | — |
| Toner, obts., ultra flushed, same basis | lb. 1.05 | • | — |
| Celestial, bbls., same basis | lb. .15 | • | .16 |
| Chinese, bbls., same basis | lb. .45 | • | — |
| Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis | lb. 4.90 | • | — |
| imitation (see Blue, ultramarine). | | | |
| Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis | lb. 3.75 | • | 3.85 |
| 80%, bbls., same basis | lb. 3.00 | • | 3.40 |
| Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda). | | | |
| Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis | lb. 4.20 | • | — |
| Milori, bbls., same basis | lb. .45 | • | — |
| Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis | lb. .60 | • | .79 |
| Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis | lb. 3.75 | • | — |
| tungstic | lb. 4.00 | • | — |
| Potash, CP, bbls., same basis | lb. .51 | • | — |
| Prussian, bbls., same basis | lb. .45 | • | — |
| soluble, bbls., same basis | lb. .45 | • | — |
| Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis | lb. .39 | • | — |
| Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis | lb. .25 | • | .26½ |
| jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis | lb. .14 | • | — |
| regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis | lb. .19 | • | .29 |
| Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls | lb. 3.75 | • | — |
| Tungstic, bbls | lb. 3.75 | • | — |
| Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis | lb. 1.24 | • | — |
| Tungstic, kgs., same basis | lb. 2.60 | • | 2.70 |

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blueflag, root, bls. | lb. .45 | | .50 |

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boldo leaves, bls | lb. .09 | • | .12 |
| Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago | ton.75.00 | • | — |
| junk, bulk, same basis | ton.50.00 | • | 52.00 |
| Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works | ton.65.00 | • | — |
| Chicago, works | ton.65.00 | • | — |
| steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works | ton.65.00 | • | — |
| Chicago, works | ton.65.00 | • | — |
| fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. | ton.65.00 | • | — |
| Chicago, works | ton.65.00 | • | — |
| Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). | | | |
| precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip). | | | |
| Boneset leaves, bls | lb. .14 | | .16 |
| Borage flowers, bls | lb. .40 | • | .45 |
| Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works | ton.70.50 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi | ton.115.25 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.120.25 | • | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | ton.90.50 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.135.25 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.140.25 | • | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton.64.00 | • | — |
| crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. | ton.61.25 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.106.00 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.111.00 | • | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | ton.81.25 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.126.00 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.131.00 | • | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton.57.25 | • | — |
| granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works | ton.35.25 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.80.00 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.85.00 | • | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | ton.55.25 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.100.00 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.105.00 | • | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton.31.25 | • | — |
| powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works | ton.40.25 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.85.00 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.90.00 | • | — |
| Borax, technical, powdered, bbls., c.l., works | ton.60.25 | • | — |
| ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi | ton.103.00 | • | — |
| less ton lots, same basis, | ton.110.00 | • | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton.36.25 | • | — |

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point | lb. .15 | • | .21 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .16 | • | .23 |
| Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate). | | | |
| Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic). | | | |
| Brimstone (see Sulphur). | | | |
| Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. .21 | • | — |
| 1,000 lbs., same basis | lb. .23 | • | — |
| single pkgs., same basis | lb. .28 | • | — |
| dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd | lb. .19 | • | — |
| Bromoform, USP, bots | lb. 1.50 | • | 1.76 |
| cbys. | lb. 1.42 | • | — |
| Bromstyrol, bots | lb. 6.85 | | 6.25 |
| Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). | | | |
| Gold, litho., cans, dms., works | lb. .50 | • | .60 |
| moulding, cans, dms., works | lb. .80 | | 1.00 |
| printing ink, cans, dms., works | lb. .95 | | 1.10 |
| radiator, cans, dms., works | lb. .60 | • | .65 |
| Broomtop, bls. | lb. .25 | • | .28 |
| Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. .12½ | • | — |
| Oxide, metallic, bgs., works | lb. .03 | • | .03¼ |
| Sap, crystals, works | lb. .12 | • | — |
| powdered | lb. .13 | • | — |
| Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works | lb. .03¾ | • | .14¾ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. .04 | • | .15 |
| raw, paper bgs., c.l., works | lb. .04 | • | .12½ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. .04¼ | • | .12¾ |
| Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works | lb. .04¾ | • | .05¾ |
| l.c.l., bgs., works | lb. .05 | • | .06¾ |
| Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. | lb. .05¾ | • | .07¾ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. .06 | • | .08 |
| raw, American, bgs., same basis | lb. .03¾ | • | .06 |
| Turkey type, bgs., same basis | lb. .06 | • | .06¼ |
| Vandyke, bbls., works | lb. .09¾ | • | .12 |
| Brucine, cns., 100 ozs | oz. .45 | • | — |
| Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs | oz. .35 | • | — |
| Bryonia root, bls | lb. .29 | • | .35 |
| Buchu leaves, bls | lb. .75 | • | .80 |
| Buckthorn bark, bls | lb. .14 | • | .18 |
| cut and sifted, bls | lb. .23 | • | .25 |
| Berries, bgs | lb. .80 | • | .90 |
| Burdock, root, bls | lb. .20 | • | .26 |
| Butadiene, cyls., refy | lb. .19 | • | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .11½ | • | — |
| Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 | gal. .03½ | • | — |
| Butternut bark, bls | lb. .19 | • | .25 |
| Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld | lb. .14 | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .15 | • | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .12½ | • | — |
| tankwagons, same basis | lb. .13 | • | — |
| other production, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. .14 | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .15 | • | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .12½ | • | — |
| synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. .14 | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .15 | • | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .12½ | • | — |
| secondary, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. .11½ | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .12 | • | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .10 | • | — |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl) | | | |
| Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works | lb. .17½ | • | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. .18½ | • | — |
| tanks, works | lb. .16 | • | — |
| Ether (see Ether, butyl) | | | |
| Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works | lb. .60 | • | — |
| Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. .42½ | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .43½ | • | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .41 | • | — |
| Laurate, dms., works | lb. .42 | • | — |
| Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works | lb. .60 | • | — |
| cns., works | lb. .63 | • | .67 |
| P-4, cns., works | lb. .65 | • | — |
| Myristate, dms., works | lb. | No prices. | |
| Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works | lb. .52 | • | — |
| Phenylacetate, dms | lb. 2.00 | • | 2.25 |
| Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate). | | | |
| Propionate, dms., dlvd | lb. | No stocks | |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | No stocks | |
| Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. .32 | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .33 | • | — |
| Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate). | | | |

## C

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter). | | | |
| Cadmium bromide, jars | lb. 2.49 | • | 2.80 |
| Iodide, jars | lb. 5.10 | • | — |
| Lithopone (see Yellow). | | | |
| Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd | lb. 2.00 | • | — |
| patent shapes, cs., dlvd | lb. 2.15 | • | — |
| Selenide (see Red). | | | |
| Sulphide (see Yellow). | | | |
| Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more | lb. 4.75 | • | — |
| anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more | lb. 5.00 | • | — |
| Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more | lb. 3.80 | • | — |
| anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more | lb. 4.00 | • | — |
| Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more | lb. 2.60 | • | — |
| Hydrobromide, bots | lb. 6.70 | | Nom. |
| Calabar beans, bgs., futures | lb. .65 | | .66 |
| Calamine, USP, dms | lb. .27 | • | .29 |
| Calamus root, dom., bgs | lb. .27 | • | .30 |
| imported, bleached, bls | lb. .70 | | Nom. |
| peeled, bls | lb. .30 | • | .31 |
| Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works | gram. 4.00 | • | — |
| 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works | gram. 4.40 | • | — |
| less than 1,000 s.u., works | gram. 4.80 | • | — |
| in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more | .10 | • | — |
| 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works | unit. .11 | • | — |
| less than 1,000 s.u., works | unit. .12 | • | — |
| Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd | 100 lbs. 3.00 | • | 4.00 |
| Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld | lb. .09½ | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .10½ | • | — |
| Bromide, NF, jars | lb. .75 | • | .85 |
| Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd | ton.121.00 | • | — |
| Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting). | | | |
| Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars | lb. .28 | • | .30 |
| flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald | ton.22.00 | • | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton.37.00 | | 67.00 |
| liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars | ton. 9.00 | • | — |
| pellets, bgs., c.l. works | ton29.00 | • | — |
| solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis | ton.20.00 | • | — |
| l.c.l., works, same basis | ton.30.00 | | 39.00 |
| USP, gran., bbls | lb. .20 | • | — |

…burgh], 1708-1778, British statesman and orator, 2, his son, William, 1759-1806, British statesman; prime minister, 1783-1801 and 1804-06.

pit·tance (pĭt′əns), *n.* 1. a small allowance or sum for living expenses. 2. any income or remuneration. [ME *pitaunce*, t. OF, der. *pitié* pity. See PITY]

pit·ter-pat·ter (pĭt′ər păt′ər), *n.* 1. a rapid succession of light beats or taps, as of rain. —*adv.* 2. with a rapid succession of light beats or taps, as of rain.

***Pittsburgh** (pĭts′bûrg—from Wm. Pitt, 1708-1778). *n.* a city in SW Pennsylvania: a port where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers converge to form the Ohio; 671,659 (1940); steel, iron, chemicals.

***Pittsburgh Chemicals** *n.*, **Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company** coal chemicals; produced at the company's "Isle of Chemicals" on the Ohio River near the city of Pittsburgh in a series of integrated operations starting with coking of company-owned coal. Basic, intermediate and "finished" chemicals for commerce, industry and agriculture.

Pittsburgh has long held its place as the steel capital of the world. Now, under the impetus of community and industrial development programs, Pittsburgh is rapidly becoming an important center for many other industries.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has contributed to the city's growth. Its Neville Coke, Pig Iron and associated products have long served Pittsburgh's steel and other industries. In recent years, the Company's Coal Chemicals have enabled the city to take a definite part in the nation's chemical industry. Competent research and expanding facilities have supplied an ever-increasing list of "Pittsburgh" Chemicals that make Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company an important supply source for commerce, industry and agriculture. Inquiries on any of these products are invited.

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Coal Chemical Division
Empire Chemical Company
Neville Coke Division
Neville Pig-Iron Division
Green Bag Cement Division
Neville Concrete Pipe Company
Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company
Protective Coatings Division
Activated Carbon Division

P C&C O

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
1955 Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. . lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms.. dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .38 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. . . . . lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms . . . . . lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms.. works . . . . . lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 .83
Iodide, jars . . . . . lb. 4.12 —
Lactate, USP, dms . . . . . lb. .37 .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works . . lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., works . . . . . lb. .07 - .09
Pantothenate dextro jars gram .07½ —
Phenolsulphonate, dms . . . . . lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l. . . . . 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works. ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald . . lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis . . lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works . . ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works . . . . ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works . . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works . . lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls . . . . . lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms. . . . . lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms . . . . . lb. 1.97 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 - 3.20
natural . . . . . lbs. No prices.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works . . lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) . . . . . lb. .44½- —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots . . lb. .53 - —
1,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .54 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .55 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots . . lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .74 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls . . . . . lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs . . . . . lb. 1.00 - 1.30
powd., bxs. . . . . lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Russian, bgs . . . . . lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs. . . . . lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns . . . . . lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. . . . . gal. 1.02 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs . . . . . lb. .14½- .15
Dutch, bgs . . . . . lb. .14 - .14½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works . . lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis . . . . . lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points . . lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., same basis . . . . . lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis . . . . . lb. .0445 —
Dioxide, cyls . . . . . lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works . . lb. 09 - .11⅛
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld . . lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .08½- —
W of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points . . lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys . . . . . lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works . . lb. 4.00 - 4.25
100-lb. lots, works . . . . . lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 3.40 - 3.45
medium, cs . . . . . lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Coorges, cs., futures . . . . . lb. 2.25 - 2.30
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures . . lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Indian, cs . . . . . lb. No stocks.
green, Alleppey, bgs . . . . . lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Ceylon, bgs., afloat . . . . . lb. 2.30 - —
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, buik, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities . . . . . gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram . . gm. .67⅛- —
tins, works . . . . . gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn. cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram . . lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram . . lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, oots . . . . . lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk . . . . . lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point . . lb. .22 - .22½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .22½- .23
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .28 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock . . lb. .18¾- .19
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. . . lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis . . . . lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis . . . . lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .25 - .25½
short stick, bls . . . . . lb. .23 - .24

Cassia, China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. . lb. .13 - .13¼
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .11½- .12
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls . . lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .15½- .16
unscraped, bls . . . . . lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls . . lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .15½- .16
unscraped, bls . . . . . lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .13 - .13½
Saigon, broken, bls . . . . . lb. .26 - .30
medium, bls . . . . . lb. .36 - .37
thin, bls . . . . . lb. .42 - .43
Buds, China, bgs . . . . . lb. .22 - .25
Cassia fistula, bskts . . . . . lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton.106.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . ton.21.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns . . . . . lb.12.00 45.00
synthetic, cns . . . . . lb.24.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works . . . . . lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls . . . . . lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs . . . . . lb. .25 - .25½
Indian, bgs . . . . . lb. .21½- .22
futures, bgs . . . . . lb. .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap.
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 .40
granules, ctns., same basis lb. .42 —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld . . lb. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .45 .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .31 .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .50 .59

Cellulose acetate, molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis . . lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis . . lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works . . lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs., and over, works . . lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works . . lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .61 - .68
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more . . lb. .40 - —

## Calcium Chromate—Chestnut Extract

Cerium hydrate, dms., works . . lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works . . lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works . . lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works . . lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works . . lb. .02¾- .05¼
l.c.l., ex whse . . . . . lb. .04 - —
paint, bxs., c.l., works . . . . . ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls . . . . . lb. .95 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works . . lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls . . . . . lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works . . ton.49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works . . . . . ton.51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works . . . . . ton.38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works . . ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South . . ton.30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South . . ton.35.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works, South . . ton.23.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South . . ton.40.00 -50.00
Willow, powd., bbls . . . . . lb. .06 .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works . . lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .0495- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .0375- .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works . . lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .2170- .2198


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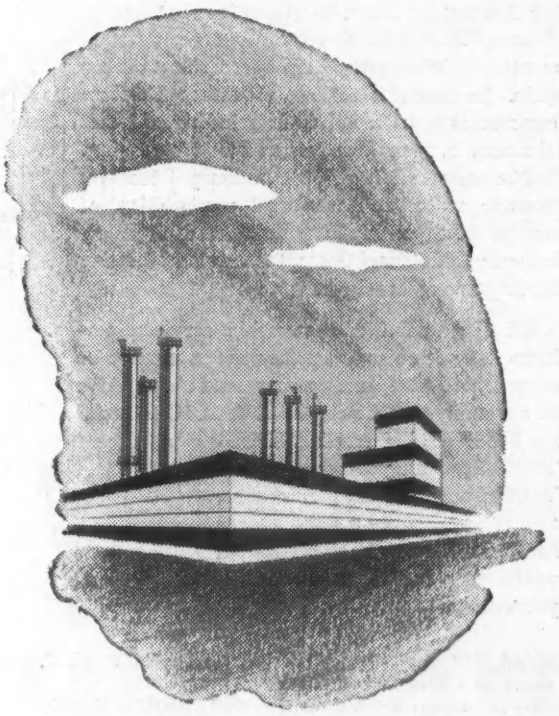

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

## China Clay—Cutch Extract

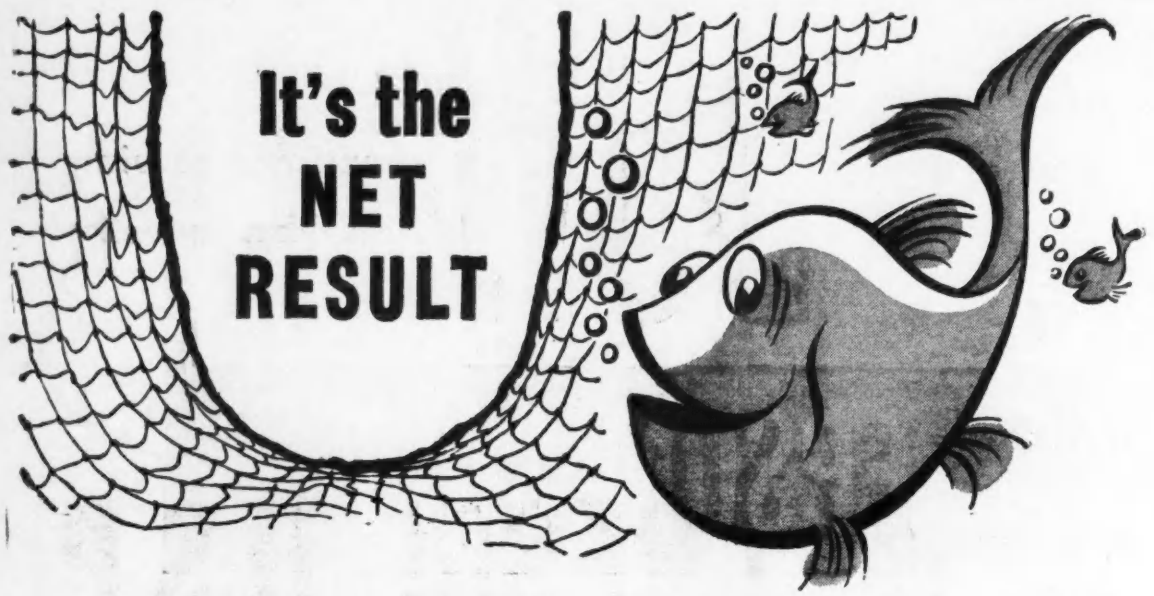
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-floats, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton. 13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton. 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 16.00 - —
imported, white lump, quilk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton. 19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton. 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 45.00 -60.00

Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. .82 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, etns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 10C lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. 44½- —
Green (see Green, chromel).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —

Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .93 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .20 - .20½
futures, bls. lb. .21½- .22
Zanzibar, bls lb. .21 - .21½
futures lb. .18 - .18½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34%, Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .43 - .43½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 86.00 -96.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30¼
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .45 - .48
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¼- .24¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .17⅞- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .21¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .24¼- .26¾
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .30
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld, lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works, lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 11.90 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .36
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 172.50 - —
Pacific ports ton. 167.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .08½- .09
Italian, bgs. lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.49 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l 100 lbs. 5.87 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.02 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills ton. 61.50 -62.50
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
Imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C. non-non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald, lb. .1255- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1285- —
ret.-dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1125- —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1290- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1310- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1150- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .45 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs., afloat lb. .18 - .19
Morocco, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Persian, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Syrian, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —


. . . of the manufacturing cycle that tips the scales, and versatile Metasap Metallic Soaps help to achieve net results that are tops. Their insolubility in water, unique gelling characteristics, lubricating and plasticizing properties, and effectiveness as driers help industry to produce and preserve innumerable items—not excluding fish nets themselves!

**COARSE FIBER MATERIALS**—such as rope, fishing nets, burlap, tarpaulins—are, in fact, rendered highly rotproof when treated with Metasap Stearates dissolved in carbon tetrachloride, benzol or petroleum thinners.

**TEXTILES** are made water-repellent.

**THE PAINT MANUFACTURER** finds Metasap Metallic Soaps eminently suitable for increasing the viscosity of vehicles—enabling him to obtain primers and sanding sealers for porous surfaces, impart heavy body to flat paints in which pigment content cannot be raised.

**THE LUBRICANT MANUFACTURER** using Metasap Stearates produces the fluid, semi-fluid, stiff, stringy, adhesive greases that today's exacting market demands. Anhydrous greases of high stability that do not freeze, dissolve or evaporate, but assure efficient lubrication under the most severe operating conditions.

And scores of other examples can be cited. For Instance: *In the plastics industry,* Metasap Zinc and Calcium Stearates, incorporated as lubricants, help speed the molding cycle. *In metal working,* Metasap Calcium Stearate acts as a valuable grinding aid and lubricant in wire drawing and bolt stamping. *In the construction field,* Metasap Stearates increase waterproofness and workability of mortar and concrete. And *in the paper industry,* Metasap Stearates are outstanding for improving coatings.

All the varied and valuable services performed by Metasap Metallic Soaps cannot be enumerated here, but you can read about them in our new, free book: METALLIC SOAPS for RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY. Send for your copy today. You'll find it a handy reference, and very probably a good source for ideas that can be applied with profit to your own production procedures.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 10, HARRISON, N. J.
BRANCHES: BOSTON • CHICAGO • CEDARTOWN, GA. • RICHMOND, CALIF.
Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N. gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½ - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. 08 - 11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb 20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 28½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb .27 - .31
tanks, works lb .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal lots gal .30 - —

## D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - .75
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .3 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .33
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .19 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd lb. .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.64 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Corn dextrin in bgs., 17c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .11¼ - .11¾
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49½ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ - .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb .18½ - —
tanks, works lb .16½ - —

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots kilo. 260.00 - 300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Ditigtalis leaves, dms lb. .70 - .85
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms lb. .37 - .39
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dilliseed, natural, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. 80 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).

Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. tncl., c.l., works, South gal. .33 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. dms. lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65


For use in making high quality DISINFECTANTS, PLASTICS, TEXTILE CHEMICALS, ETC.

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# CRESOL, U.S.P.

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CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENT • FATTY ACIDS-DISTILLED
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

### Dodecyltoluene—Ethyl Betaethoxypropionate

Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, crops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.14.80 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.12.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R lb. .48 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .89 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .52 - —
240 Naphthol blue black lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb. 2.74 - —
299 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .60 - —
596 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.75 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
686 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .28½ - —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 - —
1086 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.96 - —
double paste lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G. lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 850 lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .50 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.66 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.08 - —
Jet lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .54 - —
Y, extra lb. .58 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.84 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.50 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.08 - —

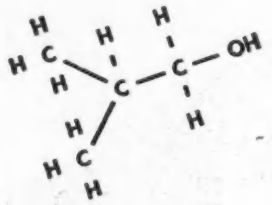
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B extra lb. .76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .43 - —
Rhodamine, azo-R, extra conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.07 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

## E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
tanners, bbls lb. .06½ - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .25 - .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram. .45 - .50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 Nom.
Eserine, bots. oz.45.0 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.50.00 -51.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.35.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works lb., .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. .75 .90
industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East, lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. 1.03 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼ - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 46 —
Benzoate, dms lb. .63 - —
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works lb. .70 - —


# CELANESE Announces ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL



Celanese* isobutyl alcohol is now in commercial production at the CHEMCEL plant near Bishop, Texas. Up to now in limited supply, it is immediately available in tank car amounts.

In addition to its uses in brake fluids and as a solvent, isobutyl alcohol has unique applications—as a raw material for certain resin types, plasticizers, and special esters.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

SPECIFIC GRAVITY . . . . . 0.8020—0.8060 @ 20/4°C.
DISTILLATION RANGE . . . . . 2°C. maximum, including 107.9°C.
COLOR . . . . . 10 APHA maximum
ACIDITY (AS ACETIC ACID) . . . . . .0.005% maximum
WATER CONTENT . . . 0.4% by weight maximum (no cloud with 19 volumes of 60° Baume gasoline.)
SOLUBILITY IN 85% SULFURIC ACID . . . . . Complete
NON-VOLATILE MATERIAL . . . 0.001 gms/100 ml. sample maximum

Sample quantities and specific technical data will be sent upon request. Write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 96-J, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS · INTERMEDIATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms. | lb. | .39 - | .41 |
| Butyrate, bots. | gal. | 4.75 | — |
| cns., works | lb. | .65 | .70 |
| dms., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| Carbamate (see Urethane). | | | |
| Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East | lb. | .13½- | — |
| USP, bbls., cyl. | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Cinnamate, cns | lb. | 2.30 | 3.60 |
| Formate, dms. | lb. | .38 - | — |
| Iodide, bots | lb. | 4.08 | 4.27 |
| Lactate, dms., works | lb. | .41 | — |
| Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| cns., works | lb. | .63 | .67 |
| P-2, cns., works | lb. | .65 | — |
| Myristate, dms., works | lb. | No prices. | |
| Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous). | | | |
| Oenanthate, dms. | lb. | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .53 - | — |
| Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate). | | | |
| Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate) | | | |
| 40% available $SiO_2$, dms., works | lb. | .55 - | — |
| Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms. | lb. | .80 - | — |
| Ethylanilin, dms | lb. | .60 | — |
| Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. | lb. | .14 - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .15 - | — |
| tanks | lb. | .13 - | — |
| Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works | lb. | .52 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .54 | .62 |
| Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .09½ | — |
| W. of Rockies | lb. | .10½- | — |
| l.c.l. works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies | lb. | .10½ | — |
| W. of Rockies | lb. | .11½- | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies | lb. | .08 | — |
| W. of Rockies | lb. | .09 | — |
| Oxide, cyls., c.l., works | lb. | .23¾ | .25 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .24¾- | .26 |
| tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld | lb. | .15¾- | 16¾ |
| Trichloride (see Trichloroethane). | | | |
| Ethylenediamine, tanks, works | lb. | .50 - | — |
| Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. | lb. | .16 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17 - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14½- | — |
| Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .50 | — |
| Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .21½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .22 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .20 - | — |
| Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .18 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .18½- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .16½- | — |
| Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .16½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .17 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .15 - | — |
| Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .19½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .20 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .18 - | — |
| Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .24½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .25 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .23 - | — |
| Monostearate, dms | lb. | .38 - | .40 |
| Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .32 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .33 - | — |
| Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. | oz. | 11.85 - | — |
| Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. | lb. | .80 - | — |
| Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more | lb. | 6.75 - | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 6.80 - | 6.90 |
| Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. | lb. | 1.75 - | 2.05 |
| Eucalyptus leaves, bls. | lb. | .10 - | .14 |
| Eugenol, prime, USP. | lb. | 2.03 - | 2.75 |
| Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls. | lb. | .18 - | .20 |

## F

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works | ton. | 20.00 | -22.00 |
| Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works | ton. | 11.75 | -12.50 |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 18.00 | -20.00 |
| Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works | ton. | 20.00 | -22.00 |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 17.00 | -19.00 |
| Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. | lb. | .16 - | .16½ |
| French, bgs | lb. | .12 - | 12½ |
| Indian, bgs | lb. | .13 - | Nom. |
| Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Indian, bgs | lb. | .11 - | .11½ |
| futures, bgs. | lb. | .12 - | .13 |
| Moroccan, bgs. | lb. | .07¾- | .08 |
| Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate). | | | |
| Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate). | | | |
| Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate). | | | |
| Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite). | | | |
| Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric). | | | |
| Film scrap, colored, cs., works | lb. | .11 - | — |
| water-white, cs., works | lb. | .13 - | — |
| Fir balsam, Canada, cns. | gal. | 26.00 | -32.50 |
| Oregon, bbls. | gal. | 2.35 - | 2.45 |
| Fishberries, ogs | lb. | .20 | .25 |
| Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver) | | | |
| Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area | ton. | 175.00 - | — |
| Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area | ton. | 165.00 - | — |
| Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed). | | | |
| Fringetree bark, bls. | lb. | .42 - | .45 |
| Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines | ton. | 47.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., mines | ton. | 49.50 - | — |
| bulk, contract, c.l., mines | ton. | 42.00 - | — |
| noncontract, c.l., mines | ton. | 45.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., mines | ton. | 47.00 - | — |
| ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mines, net | ton. | 39.00 | -41.00 |
| powd., 90-92% | ton. | 41.00 - | — |
| foundry grade, lump, 85-60%, | ton. | 34.00 | — |
| washed, gravel, 70% or more, $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mines | ton. | 35.00 | -37.00 |
| 65%, bulk, c.l., mines | ton. | 34.00 | -36.00 |
| 60%, bulk, c.l., mines | ton. | 33.00 | -35.00 |
| less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. | ton. | 32.00 | -34.00 |
| Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works | lb. | .0570- | — |
| l.c.l., E. works | lb. | .0620- | — |
| tanks, E. works | lb. | .0370- | — |
| methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works | lb. | .0350- | — |

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

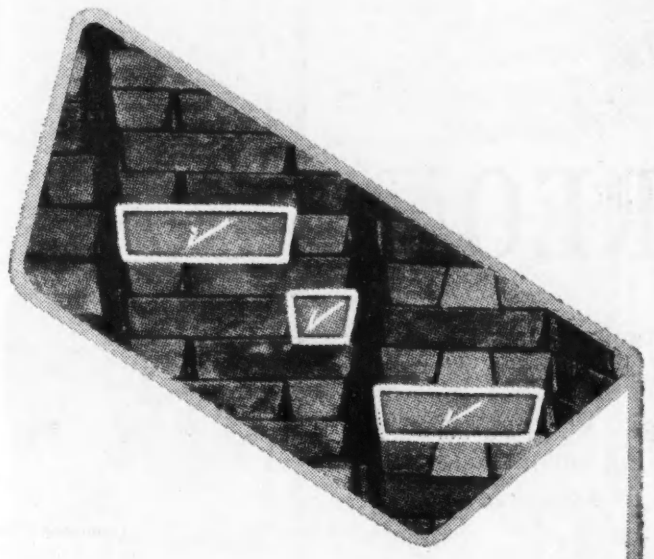
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines | ton. | 30.00 - | — |
| Tex., mines | ton. | 27.00 - | — |
| spent, bulk, Bayonne | ton. | 2.00 - | 4.00 |
| imp., bgs., c.l. | ton. | 30.00 | -40.00 |
| Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .12 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .14 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .09½- | — |
| Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. | lb. | .23½- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .24½- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .22 - | — |
| Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l | lb. | .42½- | — |
| No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .41½- | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l | lb. | .40½- | — |
| No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .38½- | — |
| liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .22 - | — |
| No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .20½- | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .19½- | — |
| No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .17 - | — |
| solid, No. 1 bxs., l.c.l. | lb. | .22 | — |

## G

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G salt, bbls. | lb. | .59 - | .60 |
| Galangal root, bls. | lb. | .15 - | .18 |
| Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Extract, bbls | | No stocks. | |
| Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 1.00 - | 1.05 |
| Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks | gal. | .10375- | — |
| Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks. | gal. | .116 - | — |
| Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks | gal. | .10 - | .11 |
| Group 3, 80 octane, tanks | gal. | .10 - | -.10375 |
| Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks | gal. | .12 - | — |
| natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks | gal. | .05875- | — |
| Gelatin, silver label, cs., works | lb. | 1.20 - | — |
| Gelsemium root, bls. | lb. | .25 - | .30 |
| Gentian root, bls. | lb. | .13 - | .17 |
| grd., bbls., bxs | lb. | .17 - | .18 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | .18 - | .21 |
| Gentistic acid ethanilamide, fib. dms., works | lb. | 10.00 - | — |
| Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. | lb. | 2.50 - | 2.75 |
| prime | lb. | 2.20 - | 2.40 |
| Geranyl acetate, cns. | lb. | 2.65 - | 3.90 |
| Ginger, oleoresin, bots. | lb. | 4.50 - | 4.75 |
| Root, African, bls. | lb. | .44 - | .45 |
| Cochin, bleached, bgs. | lb. | No stocks. | |
| unbleached, bgs. | lb. | .20 | Nom. |
| Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. | lb. | .51 - | .51½ |
| No. 2, bgs | lb. | .50 - | .51 |
| No. 3, bgs | lb. | .48 - | .49 |
| Rhattoon, bgs. | lb. | .39½ | Nom. |
| Ginseng root, cs | lb. | 12.00 | -16.00 |
| Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate). | | | |
| cryst., bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| l.c.l. bgs., works | 100 lbs. | 2.25 - | 2.50 |
| Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest | lb. | .17 - | — |
| 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½- | — |
| 80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .20 - | — |
| 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .21 - | — |
| 130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .22 - | — |
| Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .24 - | — |
| Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l. ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd | lb. | .18 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .20 - | — |
| Glue, hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .22 - | .23 |
| 122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .23 - | .26 |
| 150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24 - | .27 |
| 178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .25 - | .29 |
| 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .26 - | .30 |
| 237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .27 - | .31 |
| 267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .28 - | .32 |
| 299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29 - | .33 |
| 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .30 - | .33 |
| 363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .31 - | .34 |
| 395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .32 - | .35 |
| 428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .33 - | .36¼ |
| 461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .34 - | .38 |
| 495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .35 - | .39 |

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd | lb. | .16¾- | .18¾ |
| soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd | lb. | .15¼- | .16½ |
| dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24½ - | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .23½ - | — |
| high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24¼ - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24¾ - | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .23¾ - | — |
| refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .25½ - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .26 - | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .25 - | — |
| USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .24¾ - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .25¼ - | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .24¼ - | — |
| yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24½ - | — |
| | lb. | .24½ - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .24⅝ - | — |
| Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic). | | | |
| Glycol boriborate, dms. | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .23⅝- | — |

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are made only from carefully selected SILVER BULLION

Acceptance of Mallinckrodt Silver Nitrate for the exacting manufacture of photographic films and silvering of mirrors indicates its supreme quality better than any specifications could. Mallinckrodt Silver Nitrate is so pure that it is light-stable. The foreign heavy metal content is so low that a whole carload contains only about one cubic inch.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Metal A.R. Precip. | Silver Acetate |
| Silver Carbonate A.R. | Silver Chloride |
| Silver Chloride A.R. | Silver Cyanide |
| Silver Iodide | Silver Lactate |
| Silver Nitrate C.P. Crystals | Silver Nitrate A.R. (A.C.S.) |
| Silver Nitrite | Silver Oxide U.S.P. IX |
| Silver Protein Mild U.S.P. XIII | Silver Protein Strong N.F. VIII |
| Silver Sulfate | Silver Sulfate A.R. (A.C.S.) |
| Lunar Caustic U.S.P. XIII (No. 1) | Lunar Caustic No. 2 |

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MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

UNIFORM, DEPENDABLE PURITY

## Glyoxal—Hemlock Bark Extract

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots. oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. .40 • .41
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 3.40 • 3.50
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots. oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .50 • .51
Graphite, imported, amorph., powe., bgs., dlvd. lb. No prices.
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
Lake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., cins., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2 whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .04½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .06½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05 • —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 • 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 • —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 • —

Green, chrome, color content 21-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .39¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .43½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same lb. .47¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 • —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¾- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 • —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .22¾- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 • —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¾- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .29 • —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 • 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 • —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindella robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 • .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 • .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 • .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 • .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 • 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 • 1.75

Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 • .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 • .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .18 • .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .25 • .27
C, bgs lb. .23 • .24½
CBB, bgs lb. .19 • .20
CNE, bgs lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs lb. .16½- .17¼
DK, bgs lb. .13 • .14
dust, bgs lb. .07 • .08
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11 • .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 • .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 • .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19¼
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 • .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 • .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 • .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09¼
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .10 • .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 • .15
nubs, bgs lb. .25 • .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .36 • .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 • .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 • .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 • .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 • 14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 • .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .13 • .13½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .13 • .13½
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 • .46
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 • .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 • 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 • 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 • .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 • .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .50 • .51
No. 2 lb. .46 • .47
No. 3 lb. .38 • .39
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .30 • .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 • .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 • .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 • .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .90 .95
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 • .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.75 • 3.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.50 • 2.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.35 1.45
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 • .57
Heliotropin, cryst., ens. lb. 2.85 • 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .80 • .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 • .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 • .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 • .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 • .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. 12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.


Mutual's

# KOREON

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Basic Chromic Sulfate

**DESCRIPTION:** Slightly hygroscopic, dark green, small, non-crystalline, rounded granules. Bulk density averages 70 lb. per cu. ft. Two grades:

- Koreon M, about 33% basicity (Schorlemmer) and 24% $Cr_2O_3$.
- Koreon X, about 52% basicity and 25% $Cr_2O_3$.

**USES:** Chrome tanning of hides by the one-bath process. Insolubilization and stabilization of proteins and other organic substances.

**SHIPPING CONTAINERS:** Bags - 75 lb. net. Fibre drums - about 325 lb. net.

**MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY**
**OF AMERICA**
270 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA, Dept. OP
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Please send me free copy of "Koreon, One-Bath Chrome Tan for Leather". Serial No. 54.

NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

CHROME TANNING

INSOLUBLIZATION OF PROTEINS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK N.Y. SINCE 1845 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henbane leaves, bls | lb. | .35 - | .45 |
| Henna leaves, bls | lb. | .23 - | .25 |
| powd., bbls., bgs | lb. | .27 - | .29 |
| Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks | gal. | .16 - | — |
| group 3, tanks | gal. | .12½- | .13½ |
| Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol). | | | |
| Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. | lb. | .25 - | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .25½- | — |
| smaller lots, bgs., same basis. | lb. | .26 - | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .26½- | — |
| USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis | lb. | .38½- | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .39½- | — |
| Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine). | | | |
| Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. | gal. | .13½- | .14½ |
| Bayonne, N. J., tanks | gal. | .16 - | — |
| Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .30½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .31 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .29 - | — |
| Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .12½- | — |
| Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld | lb. | 19.00 | — |
| works | lb. | 19.00 | -27.75 |
| smaller lots, frt. alld | lb. | 20.00 | -21.50 |
| works | lb. | 20 00 | -33.50 |
| Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. | kilo. | 500.00 - | — |
| Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works | kilo. | 120.00 - | — |
| 1-5 kilos, works | kilo. | 130.00 - | — |
| Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. | oz. | 15.00 | -16.00 |
| Hydrochloride, bots | oz. | 20.00 | -22.00 |
| Methylbromide, NF | oz. | 13.00 | -16.25 |
| Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. | | 7.50 - | — |
| Hops, NF, bls. | lb. | .40 - | .45 |
| Horehound, bls. | lb. | .12 - | .15 |
| Hydrangea root, bls | lb. | .14 - | .17 |
| Hydrastine, bots | oz. | 53.50 | -53.80 |
| Hydrochloride, NF | oz. | 29.50 | -36.00 |
| Sulphate, bots | oz. | 53.50 | -53.80 |
| Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots | bot. | 1.95 - | — |
| Hydrastis (see Goldenseal). | | | |
| Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. cns., works | lb. | .30 - | .40 |
| Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls | lb. | .03¾- | .05 |
| 27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal | lb. | .17½- | .19½ |
| 35%, cbys., same basis | lb. | .23½- | — |
| dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .20½- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .21½- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .19¾- | — |
| Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms | lb. | .90 - | — |
| tech., dms. | lb. | .70 - | — |
| Hydroxycitronellal, cns | lb. | 5.35 - | 6.50 |
| Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine). | | | |
| Hyoscyamine, bots. | oz. | 15.75 | -16.00 |
| Hydrobromide, bots. | lb. | 16.50 | -18.00 |
| Sulphate, bots. | oz. | 13.50 | -14.00 |
| Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l | lb. | .56 - | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l | lb. | .48 - | — |
| liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l | lb. | .30 - | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l | lb. | .25 - | — |
| solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l | lb. | .44 - | — |
| Hyssop herb, bgs | lb. | .35 - | .45 |
| Leaves, bgs. | lb. | .45 - | .50 |

## I

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iceland moss, bgs. | lb. | .35 - | .40 |
| Ichthammol, F, dms. | lb. | .75 - | .85 |
| Indian red (see Red, Indian). | | | |
| Indigo, nat., chests | lb. | 2.14 - | 2.16 |
| synth., paste, bots | lb. | .23 - | — |
| powd., bbls | lb. | 1.03 - | — |
| Indol, CP, bots | lb. | 17.00 | -19.00 |
| Inositol, tins, dlvd | lb. | 5.00 - | — |
| Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum). | | | |
| Iodine, crude, kgs | lb. | 1.52 - | 1.729 |
| resubl., USP., bots., jars. | lb. | 2.30 - | 2.48 |
| Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. | lb. | 5.90 - | — |
| Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs | lb. | 4.45 - | 4.60 |
| Ionone, alpha, cns | lb. | 4.40 | -12.30 |
| beta, cns. | lb. | 7.05 - | 6.50 |
| Methyl (see M). | | | |
| IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs | lb. | 2.68 - | 2.72 |
| fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point | lb. | 2.30 - | 2.50 |
| 50 lbs., ship't point | lb. | 2.40 - | 2.52 |
| 10-25 lbs., ship't point | lb. | 2.50 - | 2.54 |
| Ipecac root, bgs | lb. | 4.25 - | 4.50 |
| powd., bgs. | lb. | 4.65 - | 4.90 |
| Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. | lb. | .16 - | .18 |
| Iron acetate, liquor, 25° dms., c.l., works | lb. | .09 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .09¾- | — |
| solut., USP IX, cbys | lb. | .16 - | — |
| dms. | lb. | .17 - | — |
| Cacodylate, NF, bots | lb. | 13.50 | -14.50 |
| Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 5.75 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.50 - | 7.50 |
| cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. | 100 lbs. | 5.00 - | 6.00 |
| l.c.l., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 5.50 - | 8.00 |
| USP, dms., works | lb. | .06¾- | .08¼ |
| solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 3.45 - | — |
| Citrate, gran., dms | lb. | .77 - | .79 |
| Gluconate, NF, dms | lb. | .83 - | .95 |
| Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. | lb. | 4.25 - | 4.35 |
| Hypophosphite, NF, dms. | lb. | 2.80 - | — |
| Iodide, bots. | lb. | 3.66 - | 3.73 |
| Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .21¼- | .21¾ |
| Oxalate, gran., dms | lb. | .83 - | .85 |
| Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. | lb. | .64 - | .65 |
| Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms | lb. | .69 - | .72 |
| Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen). | | | |
| Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .23 - | — |
| Stearate, dms., c.l. | lb. | .34 - | — |
| ton lots | lb. | .35 - | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .36 - | — |
| Sulphate, ferric, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 28.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 29.50 - | — |
| ferrous, tech. (see Copperas). | | | |
| USP, cryst., bbls., dms | lb. | .09½- | .10 |
| Iron by hydrogen, kgs | lb. | .80 - | .83 |
| Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms | lb. | .55 - | .58 |
| brown, USP, gran., dms | lb. | .55 - | .58 |
| Oxalate, dms | lb. | .25½- | .28½ |
| Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. | lb. | .30½- | .33½ |
| Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms | lb. | .25½- | .28½ |
| Isobornyl acetate, cns | lb. | .97 - | 1.10 |
| Isobutyl acetate, cns | lb. | .82 - | 1.25 |
| Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| cns., works | lb. | .63 - | .67 |
| P-5, cns., works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| Propionate, cns | lb. | No prices. | |
| Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. | gal. | 3.83 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | gal. | 3.85 - | 4.05 |
| tanks, works | gal. | 4.23 - | — |
| Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works | lb. | .50 - | .53 |
| Isoeugenol, cns. | lb. | 3.10 - | 3.40 |
| Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with alloisoleucine, dms., works | lb. | 26.00 | -35.00 |
| Isopentane, dms., works | lb. | .45 - | .55 |
| Isophorone, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .23½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .24 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .22 - | — |
| Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl). | | | |
| Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .10¼- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .11 - | .11½ |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .09 - | — |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl). | | | |
| Benzene (see Cumene). | | | |
| Ether (see Ether, isopropyl). | | | |
| Phenylcarbamate (see IPC). | | | |
| c.l., frt. alld. E | | | |
| Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .24 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .25 - | — |
| Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .20 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .40 - | — |

## J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaborandi leaves, bls | lb. | .15 | .20 |
| Jalap root, NF, bls | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | .45 | .55 |
| Resin, powd., bxs | lb. | 7.15 | 7.25 |
| Juniper berries, bgs | lb. | .09 | .18 |
| Tar, USP, dms | lb. | .46 | .65 |

## K

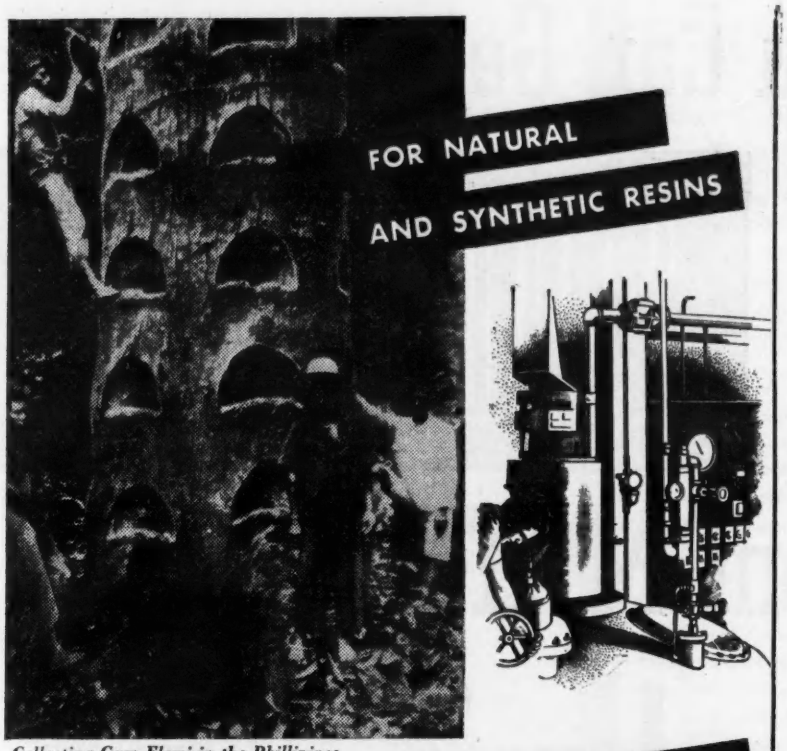
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamala, powd., cns | lb. | .47 - | .49 |
| Kaolin (see China clay). | | | |
| Kava kava root, bls | lb. | .25 | .30 |
| Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks | gal. | .07875- | — |
| Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. | gal. | .09 - | — |
| Kerosene, at refinery, California, 40-43, a.g., w.w., tanks | gal. | .121 - | .156 |
| Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. | gal. | .065 | .0925 |
| Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. | gal. | .07625- | .08875 |
| Penn., 43 s.g., w.w., tanks | gal. | .095 - | .10 |
| Kola nuts, bgs | lb. | .06 | .10 |
| Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse | ton. | 85.00 | -95.00 |
| calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse | ton. | 95.00 | -105.00 |

## L

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady slipper root, bls | lb. | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works | lb. | .31 - | .33 |
| pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works | lb. | .29 - | .32 |
| hydrous | lb. | .28 - | .30½ |
| Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago | lb. | .12¼- | .12½ |
| Larkspur seed bg | cwt. | .33 | 40 |
| Laurel berries, bgs | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Leaves, Portuguese, futures, bls. | lb. | .13 - | .13½ |
| Greek, bls. | lb. | .08 | .08½ |
| Turkish, bls., recleaned | lb. | .20 | Nom. |
| Lavender flowers, medium, bls | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| ordinary, bls. | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| select, bls | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Lead acetate, white, crystals, cons., | lb. | .20 - | — |
| gran., bbls. | lb. | .20¾- | — |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .20¾- | — |
| USP, cryst., dms | lb. | .21½- | .26 |
| gran., powd., dms | lb. | .22¼- | .26¾ |

### Henbane Leaves—Lead Orthosilicate

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lead, arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .27 - | .30 |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .31 - | — |
| 1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .38 - | .41½ |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .39 - | .42½ |
| Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East. | | | |
| Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .14 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .15 - | — |
| Carbonate (see Lead, white). | | | |
| Chloride, fib. dms. | lb. | .49 - | — |
| Iodide, NF V, jars | lb. | 2.94 - | 3.13 |
| Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .29½- | — |
| Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. | lb. | .13 - | — |
| E. St. Louis | lb. | .1280- | — |
| Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works | lb. | .38 - | — |
| 10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .38½- | — |
| 2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .39 - | — |
| 100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis. | lb. | .39½- | — |
| Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher | | | |
| Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd. | lb. | .15¼- | — |
| 24% Pb, dms., dlvd. | lb. | .21¼- | — |
| 30% Pb, dms., dlvd. | lb. | .26½- | — |
| Nitrate, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .19 - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .19¼- | — |
| Oleate, fused, bbls | lb. | .24 - | — |
| Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works | lb. | .30¾- | — |
| 60% PbO, dms., works | lb. | .29¼- | — |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★ ★ ★

**BLACKBOARDS MADE FROM PAPER** are now possible according to a patent published recently. Secret of the invention is an improved coating composition based on a glycerine ester of rosin. The coating, when applied to the slightly roughened surface of black paper, is said to prepare the paper for the use of chalk. (R-12)

★ ★ ★

**SUPERIOR WATER-DISPERSIBLE COATINGS** may result from the use of a new vehicle described in a recent patent. The vehicle, based on an alkyd resin (an important end-product of glycerine), is claimed to produce water-emulsifiable paints which are air-drying and possess improved hardness, water-resistance, and stability. (R-13)

★ ★ ★

**UNUSUAL USES OF GLYCERINE IN THE COATINGS INDUSTRY.** Did you know that glycerine is employed in making an efficient gold size mixture? For marbleizing wood? For preparing gouache colors? For making non-caking flatting agents? For manufacturing light-fast pigments?

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295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

I should like to receive information on the source of the items appearing in Technical Glycerine News. I have checked below those items which interest me.

☐ R-12 ☐ R-13

NAME.....

COMPANY.....

ADDRESS.....

### Lead Peroxide—Manganese Stearate

Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls., lb. .33 - .34
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Red, 95%, $Pb_3O_4$, or less, bbls., c.l., ship.t point, frt. alld. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
lb. .15¾- —
97%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
98%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
lb. .41¼- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .42¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1515- .1575
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .51½- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .26¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 10% Pb, dms lb. .13½- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14⅞- .17¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- .18¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 10.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.25
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 4.20 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 61.00 -62.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 - .85
leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, kilo. 145.00 -149.00

## M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 -1.07 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .90 - .95
West Indian, bls lb. .84 - .85
broken, bls. lb. .72 - .73
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .20 - —
precip., dms lb. .21¼- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37


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Chlorine Dioxide . . . Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua . . . HTH Products . . . Dry Ice
Carbonic Gas . . . Sodium Chlorite Products . . . Sodium Methylate . . . Sulphuric Acid

27776-A

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 63%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms. lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .42
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .30 - .31
French, bls. lb. .36 - .37
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb.11.00 -11.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd. lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms. lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .73 - —
Metachloraniln, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropyiphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .61 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .60½- —
works, frt. alld. E. gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 3.60
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .69 .71
cyls. lb. .60 .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb. .07 —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb.36.00 -38.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .43 —
cns, works lb. .48 .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. cins., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.23
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —

## Manganese Sulphate—Monononylnaphthalene

Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.s W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .11½- .13¼
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .12¾- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .29½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Milk sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .06 - .06½
New Orleans gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 50% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .38
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
Monomethylanilin, dms. works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —


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9. para-Nitrobiphenyl
10. ortho-Anisidine
11. para-Anisidine
12. Benzoic Acid, Technical
13. Benzyl Chloride
14. ortho-Chloroaniline
15. para-Chloroaniline
16. ortho-Chlorophenol
17. para-Chlorophenol
18. Cyclohexylamine
19. Dicyclohexylamine
20. Dinitroaniline
21. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 46.5°
22. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48.0°
23. ortho-Nitroaniline
24. ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
25. ortho-Phenetidine
26. para-Phenetidine
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29. para-Toluenesulfonamide
30. para-Toluenesulfonchloride
31. Toluenesulfonic Acid
32. meta-Chloroaniline
33. Monsanto Salt
34. ortho-Aminobiphenyl
35. ortho-Nitrobiphenyl
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37. para-Nitrophenol
38. Phenol
39. Phosphorus Oxychloride—Phosphorus Trichloride
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## Monosodium Fluoracetate——Oil, Fishliver, Crude

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½-
i.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs. lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .08½- .09
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .12¼- .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .13¼- .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .08 - .09¼
yellow, bgs., source lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock, ton.62.00 -63.00
J2, ex dock ton.52.00 - —

## N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.16.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm.53.63 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
i.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - .35
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton.120.00 -126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.60
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .39
futures, bgs lb. .37 - .38
West Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
futures lb. .27 - .28
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

## O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
i.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.40 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .70 - .95
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .89 - 1.30
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .17¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-80%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .30 - .50
dms. lb. .25 - .50
Canangа, native, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.30
rectified, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.55
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.54.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20¼- —
dms., i.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
i.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
i.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tankcars lb. .18¾- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
i.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
i.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks lb. .16 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .13
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.85
tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .40 - .55
dms. lb. .34 - .50
Celeryseed, bots. lb.15.00 -17.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.27.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.35 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .95 - 1.40
Java type, cns lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.90
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., i.c.l. lb. .20½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., i.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Coriander, bots lb.29.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¼- —
refined, dms., New York lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .1390- —
Costus, bots. oz.35.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .09¾- .10
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¼- —
refined, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
tankcars lb. .13¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 6.75 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.65 - 7.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .70 1.45
70-80%, cns lb. .58 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. dms., 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14¼- .14½
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16½- .17½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - .18½

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|---|---|---|
| Oil, fishliver, prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms | 1,000,000 units. | .24 - — |
| 200,000 A units, dms | 1,000,000 units. | .28 - — |
| 300,000 A units, dms | 1,000,000 units. | .31 - — |
| 400,000 A units, dms | 1,000,000 units. | .33 - — |
| 500,000 A units, dms | 1,000,000 units. | .36 - — |
| Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil). | | |
| Fusel (see F). | | |
| Garlic, pure, bots | oz. | 9.00 - — |
| Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen). | | |
| Geranium, Algerian, cns | lb. | 10.50 -12.60 |
| Bourbon, cns | lb. | 12.50 -14.25 |
| Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa). | | |
| Ginger, dist., bots | lb. | 21.00 -27.50 |
| Grapefruit | lb. | .80 - 1.25 |
| Grease, No. 1, dms | lb. | .11 - .11½ |
| extra, Winter, strained, dms | lb. | .12¼- .13 |
| prime, burning, dms | lb. | .13¼- .14 |
| Guaiacwood cns | lb. | 1.85 - 2.15 |
| Hemlock, cns | lb. | 1.65 - 2.75 |
| Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast | lb. | No prices. |
| Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots | lb. | 3.00 - 7.00 |
| twice rectified | lb. | 4.75 - 5.00 |
| Tar, USP (see Juniper tar). | | |
| Wood, tech., cns | lb. | .65 - 1.00 |
| Lard (see Oil, grease). | | |
| Laurel, bots | lb. | 9.75 -12.50 |
| Lavandin, cns | lb. | 1.20 - 1.75 |
| Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns | lb. | 3.20 - 5.15 |
| 30-32% ester, cns | lb. | 2.20 - 3.25 |
| Spike, Spanish, cns | lb. | .90 - 1.60 |
| Lemon, USP, Calif., cns | lb. | 2.75 - 3.00 |
| Messina | lb. | 2.50 - 5.00 |
| terpeneless, bots | lb. | 32.00 -65.00 |
| Lemongrass, cns., dms | lb. | 1.70 - 2.40 |
| Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns | lb. | 4.50 - 4.80 |
| Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose). | | |
| Mexican, cns | lb. | 2.75 - 5.20 |
| Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns | lb. | 6.05 - 6.75 |
| West Indian, cns | lb. | 6.15 - 7.50 |
| expressed, West Indian, cns | lb. | 6.75 -10.50 |
| terpeneless, bot | lb. | 58.00 -65.00 |
| Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 1 | lb. | .1870- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1930- .1970 |
| tankcars | lb. | .1750- — |
| tankwagon | lb. | .1780- — |
| Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw. | | |
| Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. | gal. | .235 - — |
| neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks | gal. | .21 - .22 |
| 200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks | gal. | .18 - .19 |
| 145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks | gal. | .235 - — |
| Penna., W, cylinder, 600-630 flash, tanks | gal. | .33 - .38 |
| 600-650 steam refd., tanks. | gal. | .37 - — |
| neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks | gal. | .37 - .39 |
| 200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. | gal. | .39 - .41 |
| South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. | gal. | .11 - .12 |
| red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks | gal | .11 - .12½ |
| Mace, dist., cns., dms | lb. | 3.70 - 4.00 |
| Mandarin, Brazilian, cns | lb. | 4.00 - 9.25 |
| Italian, cns | lb. | 8.95 - 9.75 |
| Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. | lb. | .06 - .06½ |
| refined, alkali, dms | lb. | .1280- — |
| kettle-bodied, dms | lb. | .1430- — |
| light-pressed, dms | lb. | .1180- — |
| tanks | lb. | .1020- — |
| Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral). | | |
| Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene). | | |
| Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns | lb. | 1.40 - 1.70 |
| Seed, expressed, dms | lb. | .19½- .20 |
| Neatsfoot, 15°, dms | lb. | .28 - .29 |
| 20°, dms | lb. | .27 - .28 |
| 30°, dms | lb. | .21 - .22 |
| Neroli, French, bots | lb. | 75.00 -390.00 |
| Haitian, bots | lb. | 175.00 -200.00 |
| Niaouli, cns | lb. | 2.30 - 3.25 |
| Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms | lb. | 3.70 - 3.85 |
| West Indian, cns., dms | lb. | 3.55 - 3.85 |
| Ocotea cymbarum, dms | lb. | .48 - .70 |
| Oiticica, liquid, dms | lb. | .24½- .25 |
| Oleo, extra, trcs | lb. | .15 - — |
| Olibanum, bots | lb. | 4.50 - 7.65 |
| extra fine, bots | lb. | 6.25 -10.50 |
| Olive, denat., dms | lb. | 2.20 - 2.25 |
| edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid | gal. | 2.90 - 3.00 |
| Moroccan, dms., duty-paid. | gal. | 2.80 - 2.90 |
| foots, dms | lb. | .15 - .15½ |
| Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., | lb. | .30 - .60 |
| expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns | lb. | .80 - 1.25 |
| Calif., cns. | lb. | .60 - 1.00 |
| Florida, cns., dms | lb. | .42 - 1.00 |
| Messina, coppers | lb. | 3.25 - 5.00 |
| West Indian, cns | lb. | 2.25 - 3.75 |
| sesquiterpeneless, bots | lb. | 55.00 -135.00 |
| Origanum, Spanish, cs | lb. | 2.40 - 3.50 |
| Palm, Congo, dms | lb. | .1160- — |
| tankcars | lb. | .10½- — |
| Palmarosa, cns | lb. | 6.25 - 9.00 |
| Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY | lb. | No prices. |
| Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery | gal. | .11½- — |
| Patchouli, dms | lb. | 13.50 -20.00 |
| Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel). | | |
| Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast | lb. | .11 - — |
| foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .03½ Nom. |
| raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .01¾ Nom. |
| refined, tanks, New York | lb. | .14¼- .14½ |
| drums | lb. | .16¼- .17 |
| Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns. | lb. | No stocks. |
| imported, cns | lb. | 4.60 - 5.50 |
| Peppermint, natural, dms | lb. | 4.85 - 5.60 |
| redist., USP, dms | lb. | 5.20 - 5.50 |
| Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel). | | |
| Perilla, crude, oms | lb. | No stocks. |
| Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns | lb. | 2.15 - 2.80 |
| Pimento berry, dms | lb. | 3.85 - 6.00 |
| leaf, cns | lb. | 1.55 - 1.95 |
| Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South | gal. | .55 - — |
| l.c.l., works, South | gal. | .56 - — |
| ex whse., N. Y. C | gal. | .57 - — |
| tanks, works, South | gal. | .45 - — |
| steam-dist., dms., ex whse., noncret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C | lb. | 09½- — |
| Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica). | | |
| Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms | gal. | .18 - — |
| tankwagon | gal. | .13½- — |
| light, dms | gal. | .16½- — |
| tankwagon | gal. | .12½- — |
| Rapeseed, tankcars | lb. | .16¾ Nom. |
| Red, single dist., dms | lb. | .12¼- .13¼ |
| tanks | lb. | .11 - — |
| saponified, dms | lb. | .11½- .12½ |
| double dist., dms | lb. | .14¾- .15¾ |
| tanks | lb. | .13½- — |
| Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers | oz. | 25.00 -38.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms | lb. | .90 - 1.50 |
| USP, cns., dms | lb. | 1.05 - 1.60 |
| Rosin, first rectified, dms | gal. | .66 - — |
| 2d rectified, dms | gal. | .68 - — |
| 3d rectified, dms | gal. | .78 - — |
| Rue, bots | lb. | 3.25 - 5.00 |
| Sage, clary, bots | lb. | 14.80 -16.00 |
| Dalmatian, cns | lb. | 2.75 - 3.15 |
| Spanish, cns | lb. | .90 - 3.50 |
| Sandalwood, NF, cns | lb. | 12.00 -16.30 |
| Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. | lb. | .06 - .06½ |
| refined, alkali, dms | lb. | .1280- — |
| kettle-bodied, dms | lb. | .1430- — |
| light-pressed, dms | lb. | .1180- — |
| tanks | lb. | .1020- — |
| Sassafras, artificial | lb. | .44 - .65 |
| natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum). | | |
| domestic, USP, cns., dms | lb. | 1.80 - 2.30 |
| Savin, cns | lb. | 2.50 - 2.75 |
| Savory, cns | lb. | 3.00 - — |
| Seal, 2% acid, duty extra dms | lb. | .15 Nom. |
| Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l | lb. | .41 - — |
| Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works | gal. | .2185- — |
| l.c.l., works | gal. | .25 - .29 |
| tanks, works | gal. | .15 - 16 |
| Snakeroot, Canada, cns | lb. | 18.75 -20.00 |
| Soybean, crude, tanks, mills | lb. | .09¾- .10 |
| foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .04¼- — |
| raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .02 - — |
| refined, alkali, dms., c.l | lb. | .14 - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1410- .1450 |
| tanks | lb. | .12¾- — |
| clarified, dms., c.l | lb. | .1245- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1310- .1350 |
| tanks | lb. | .11¾- — |
| edible, dms. | lb. | .14 - .14½ |
| tanks | lb. | .12¾- .13 |
| Spearmint, dms | lb. | 3.10 - 4.10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, tankcars | lb. | .1770- — |
| drums | lb. | .1870- .1920 |
| natural winter 45°, tankcars | lb. | .16½- — |
| drums | lb. | .17½- .18 |
| Spruce, cns., dms | lb. | 1.65 - 2.75 |
| Sunflower-seed, tnp., refined, tanks | lb. | No prices. |
| semi-refined, tanks | lb. | No prices. |
| Sweet birch, Northern, cns | lb. | 4.50 - 7.00 |
| Southern, cns. | lb. | 1.95 - 3.65 |
| Tall, crude, tanks, works | ton. | 40.00 - — |
| refined, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .06 - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .06¼- — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .05 - — |
| Tallow, acidless, dms | lb. | .10¼- .11 |
| Tansy, dms. | lb. | 8.75 - 9.00 |
| Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South | lb. | .045 - — |
| l.c.l., works, South | lb. | .0473- — |
| whse., N.Y.C. | lb. | .0595- — |
| tanks, works, South | lb. | .035 - — |
| rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South | gal. | .60 - — |
| Tar acid (see T). | | |
| Teaseed, dms. | lb. | No stocks. |
| Theobroma (see Cocoa butter). | | |
| Thyme, NF, red, cns | lb. | 2.05 - 3.35 |
| white, cns | lb. | 2.30 - 3.80 |
| technical, white, cns | lb. | .35 - 1.00 |
| Tung, dom., tanks, mills | lb. | .25½- .26 |
| imported, dms., c.l | lb. | .27 - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .27½- — |
| tanks | lb. | .25¼- — |
| Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated). | | |
| Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms | lb. | .35 - 55 |
| Vetiver, Bourbon, cns | lb. | 12.00 -15.00 |
| Haitian, cns | lb. | 10.00 -15.00 |
| Java, cns | lb. | 12.00 -15.00 |

## Oil, Fishliver, Prime—Oleostearin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, whale, ref., natural, dms. | lb. | No stocks. |
| Winter-bleached, dms | lb. | No stocks. |
| Wheat germ, dms | gal. | 10.00 -13.50 |
| White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. | gal. | .43 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .48 - — |
| 65-75 vis., dms., same basis, | gal. | .44 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .49 - — |
| USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | .45 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .50 - — |
| 125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | .53 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .58 - — |
| 145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | .60 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .65 - — |
| 175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | .62 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .67 - — |
| 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | .65 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .70 - — |
| 335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | .69½- — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .74½- — |
| Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. | lb. | 7.00 -14.50 |
| Southern, cns | lb. | 3.65 - 8.50 |
| synthetic (see Methyl salicylate) | | |
| Wood (see Oil, tung) | | |
| Wormseed, NF, cns | lb. | 3.65 - 4.00 |
| Wormwood, cns | lb. | 6.40 - 7.50 |
| Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots | lb. | 7.00 - 7.50 |
| extra, bots. | lb. | 10.00 -11.00 |
| Madagascar, bots | lb. | 6.25 - 6.75 |
| Olein, crude (see Oil, red), white, low titre, dms | lb. | .14¾- .15¼ |
| tankcars | lb. | .13½- — |
| Oleostearin, bbls | lb. | .10½- .11 |

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## Olivine—Potash Caustic

Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ...ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome dinitroanilin toner ... lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ... lb. .1910- —
Molybdate ..... lb. .44 - —
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls ..... lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Sicilian, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls ..... lb. .16 - .21
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1630- .2060
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. ... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks ..... lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. ... lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms ..... lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works ... lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, oots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.30 - 5.00

## P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 .. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots, Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yel-
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y ..... lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .14 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., works ... lb. .15 - .18
1,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
100 lbs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .13 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys ..... lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works ..... lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works ... lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works lb. .77 - —
redistilled, dms., works ... lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Parathion, tech., dms., works ... lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works ... lb. .55 - —
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs ... lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs ..... lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs ..... lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton.61.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots.100,000 units. .04 - .05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .09½- —
200,000 units ..... vl. .14 - —
500,000 units ..... vl. .29 - —
1,000,000 units ..... vl. .56 - —
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units ..... vl. .15½- —
500,000 units ..... vl. .34 - —
1,000,000 units ..... vl. .67½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000, unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- .05¼
Procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06¼
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units ..... vl. .16 - —
500,000 units ..... vl. .35 - —
1,000,000 units ..... vl. .68½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼ .06½
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. 20 25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - .33
DI and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- 11½
Pepper, black, bgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Dec. arrival, bgs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.31
Dec.-Jan. shipment, bgs ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Red, Carolina, futures ..... lb. .50 - .51
Hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .65 Nom.
Louisiana longs, bgs ..... lb. 18 Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs ..... lb. .38 - .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs ..... lb. .38 Nom.
birdseye, bgs. ..... lb. .65 Nom.
White, bgs., futures ..... lb. 2.15 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls ..... lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers ..... lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¾- —
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06 - —
white, lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½- —
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
Yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.25 - 2.99
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas ..... bbl. 2.68 - 2.90
Montana ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field ... bbl. 3.40 - —
Upper field ..... bbl. 2.70 - 3.40
Texas, East ..... bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast ..... bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle ..... bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West ..... bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis Group 3 ..... gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.40 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery ... bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.40 - —
Baltimore, Md. ..... bbl. 2.08 - —
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 2.13 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 2.03 - —
New York, N. Y. ..... bbl. 2.08 - 2.10
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me. ..... bbl. 2.13 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... bbl. 2.105 - —
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 2.03 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .061 - .115
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .0675- .09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0675- —
No. 3 ..... gal. .06375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .066 - —
Group 3, No. 1 ..... gal. .075 - .07875
No. 1, straw ..... gal. .075 - .07875
No. 2, straw ..... gal. .06625- .085
range ..... gal. .07375- .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 2 ..... gal. .0925- .095
No. 2 ..... gal. .09 - .0925
No. 3 ..... gal. .0875- .09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore ..... gal. .158 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash ..... gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .11125- .11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 e.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .09875- .10375
tankwagon, Baltimore .... gal. .175 - —
Boston ..... gal. .16 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. ..... gal. .15 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .197 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .214 - —
Kansas City, Mo. ..... gal. .182 - —
Newark ..... gal. .15 - —
New York ..... gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 - —
Providence ..... gal. .165 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .18 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .19 - —
Washington, D. C ..... gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- —
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Newark ..... gal. .15 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .197 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .214 - —
New York ..... gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 - .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
240-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore ..... gal. .158 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash ..... gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- .11375
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .175 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .207 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .224 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .209 - —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .207 - —
Newark ..... gal. .165 - —
New York ..... gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .185 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. 1.52 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3 tanks ..... gal. .10375- .11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .16 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .197 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .214 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .199 - —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .197 - —
Newark ..... gal. .15 - —
New York ..... gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1750- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1400- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1175- —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies, lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1425- .1500
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1250- —
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 2.65
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb.30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots ... lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots ... lb. 3.60 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots. works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb.13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works ... lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works ... lb.10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works ... lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.755 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.805 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.805 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.905 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum short ton. 5.83 - —

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown run of mine, unground, 27-28% $P_2O_5$ long ton. 6 45 - —
30-29% $P_2O_5$ ... long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export ..... lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns. ..... lb. .30 - .37
dms. c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works ... lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export ..... lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 13 .16
Phthalimide, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .07 .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials ..... oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Piperidine, 95%, cms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots ... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .08 - .08¼
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms ..... lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works ..... oz.69 00 -72.00
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy roots, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms ..... lb.12.45 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .34 - —
special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .37 - .50
water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .28 - —
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs .... lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bls ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .13¾- .14
Turkish, bgs., futures ..... lb. .13¾- .14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.50 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.025 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .089 - —

Potash caustic, regular, liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. works, lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .22 .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .12½- .13⅛
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glutonate, dms lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .23 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls. lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .22½- .24
ex whse — .29 —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - 13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4 works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% $K_2SO_4$, min. 90%, works ton.32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton.36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .17 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .73
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18-30% MGO, works ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .53
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .53 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .50 .53
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 3.75 - 4.00
smaller lots lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots, works lb.55.10 -55.50

Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs lb. .45 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, ogs., ton lots lb. .04¼- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.10.75 -11.00
Liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.00 - 9.50
regular base, dms., works, gal. 8.90 - 9.40
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.13.30 - —
regular base, dms., works. gal.13.20 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .53 - .56
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l. gal. 2.00 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 2.72
Pyridin, refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .79½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., divd lb. 9.54 - —



## Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .16½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works. lb. .08½ Nom.
tanks, same basis lb. .07¾ Nom.
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, ogs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb. .06 5/16
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask.71.00 - —
smaller lots lb.73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb. .63 - —


# All Alike at the Start, but...

**"DOC" MacGEE SAYS:** At the post, every horse looks good . . . equal to his competitors . . . a potential winner. But things happen after the starting bell rings and the barrier goes up. When the race is finally over, only one horse emerges the winner.

You'll find a parallel to this in the field of special industrial naphthas. At first glance, and without detailed investigation, they all seem pretty much alike; one as good as another. And each one finds users who'll either support it fully or be willing to take a chance with it.

But after everything is considered—after the race is run—more and more solvent users are discovering that *only one* solvent — SKELLYSOLVE — is a *consistent* winner. These users know they're not gambling when using SKELLYSOLVE.

It is the outgrowth of years of pioneering in the making of close-cut type naphthas for various industries, begun over 18 years ago, and never ceasing to continue. SKELLYSOLVE is famous for its *unvarying high quality;* it always meets the highest standards. Too, SKELLYSOLVE users know they can always depend on Skelly Oil Company for prompt shipment of every order.

And, when emergencies arise, and unusual problems come up, there is always a staff of SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldmen on hand to give competent help.

Yes . . . experience, quality, dependability, and a genuine willingness to serve are what keep SKELLYSOLVE in front. Rely on SKELLYSOLVE in your operations; you'll win every time!

ONLY ONE CAN WIN!

SKELLY

# Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Quinine Phosphate—Spruce Extract

Quinine phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. 50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

## R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, ngs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾

75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Iron oxide, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05¼
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, bbls., ogs., works lb. .0330- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .12 - .14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .90 - 1.05
powd., bbls lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .28½- —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.61 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.61 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.61 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.61 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.61 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.73 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .06 - .07½
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .06 - .07½
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .06½- .08

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .26 - .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .80 - .85
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Safrol, dms lb. .68 - .75
Sage, Cyprus, bales lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .42 Nom.
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .08 - .09
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .09
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05 - .05½
Saligenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.23
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd. 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis ton. 22.00 - 24.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sangumarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .14 - .15
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, jump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 - 24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .12 - .13
hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .22 - .25
Salvadorean lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .72½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .75 - —

bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .59 - .60
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .57 - .58

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .73¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,2500-oz. lots. oz. .66¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
100-oz. lots oz. .67½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. .49 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .20 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .22 - .26
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .23 - .26
powd., bbls lb. .27 - .29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .28
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Sodium aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms lb. .05¾- .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .22
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11⅝- —
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms lb. .22½- .26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms lb. .29 - .33

Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12¼
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic, tons lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb. 1.55 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hypophosphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.47 - 2.86
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¼
Metaborate, octa-hygrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 - 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 184.50 - —

Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Mononydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 48.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd. @ 100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .36 - .39
powd., dms lb. .41 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., ngs., c.l., wor's. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, ctns lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°; N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, trub'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 - 17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .532 - .597
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls lb. .15½- .17¼
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
Sulphite, crystals, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .66
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .20 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13¼
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150° F, flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
ton lots, works lb. .24½- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton. 60.00 - 61.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 2.95 - —
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .65¼- —

Squaw vine, leaves, bls..... lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.37 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.72 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.52 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.83 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0639- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0735- —
Rice, bgs. .....lb. .11½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0618- .0625
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials.....gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., trt. equald....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10½- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.25 - 1.33
Sulphate air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .45 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots .....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms. works lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP dms. works. lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP powd., bots., works..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb.20.00 —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP powd., dms., works..lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export. long ton.22.00 —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.95 2.36
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 3.15 3.50
Flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls. 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cys., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works .....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cys., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 —
Sumac bark, 28% grd., bgs., ex dock .....ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25%.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, ms lb. 1.50 1.70

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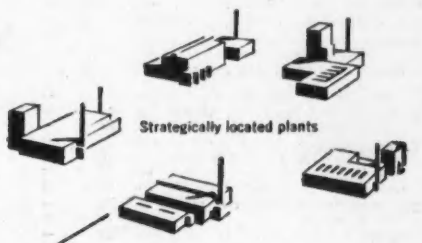
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.26.50 28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¼- —
fancy, loose, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
special, loose, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .06 - .06¼
50%, dms. .....lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
kegs .....keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk..unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 9.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .09 - .09¼
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08¾
low, bgs .....lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docks U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225 00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. .....lb 45 50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .80 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb 46 —
dms. .....lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .51 .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South. .....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South .....lb. .13 - —
prime, dms .....lb. .35 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 1.03
prime, cns., dms .....lb .55 .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .68 .68½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller dms., works lb 23½ 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .65 .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l. works lb 51½ —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 —
tanks .....lb .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 5.00 - —
Salicylate, fib, dms .....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib dms ....lb. 3.15 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs ..lb. 6.00 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms .....lb. .34 .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works .....lb. 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works .....lb. 5.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .03½- .09
Thymol, USP kgs .....lb 3.65 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. .....lb 6.80 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous) anhyd. dms lb. .83 .84
Crystals, hydrous, bgs. bots., works .....lb. .68 - —
Metal, R.F.C .....lb. .95 - —
Straits .....lb. .95 - —
Oxide, bbls .....lb. .96 - .97
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works .....lb. .94 - .96
Tetrachloride, anhyd. dms wks lb. .56½- .57½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .20 .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .20 .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .05½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .05½- —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. 22 - 22½
Hydride, cns., works .....lb. 7.00 8.00

## Squaw Vine Leaves—Titanium Hydride

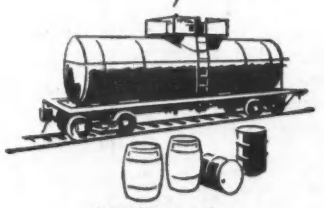
Convenient sales offices—ample local stocks the nation over

Specialized technical service


Strategically located plants

Whichever way you look at it...

Long experience ... accumulated knowledge


Quick delivery and shipping service

*It pays to specify* **SOLVAY**
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

With today's costs of manufacturing so high, it's the wise chemical buyer who considers his purchases from every angle. Price and specification alone are no longer basis enough for a buying decision.

There is a good deal more a buyer can expect—speed of delivery, technical service, big-plant capacity to assure continued supply, knowledge of the industry and experience with its problems. On all these counts, more and more manufacturers agree, "it pays to specify Solvay."

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Nytron • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers

Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

## Titanium Pigment—Zirconium Nitrate

Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. drms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.23
technical, 5-gal. drms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00

Tolu balsam, cns., drms lb. 2.00 - 2.80

Toluene (see Toluol).

Toluidin base (see Orthotoluidin.)

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala gal. 20½- —
Chicago district gal. 23½- —
Cleveland district gal. 23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. 23½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. 19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. 22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. 20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. 23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. 24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. 20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. 21½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. 25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. 20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. 24½- —
Woodward, Ala gal. 20¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. 23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. 20½- —

Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. 28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. 28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. 25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. 27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. 28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. 28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. 28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. 25½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. 25 - —

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb .80 - .95

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .95

Toxaphene, drms., works, c.l. lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —

Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —

Triacetin, drms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —

Tributyl citrate, drms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52

Phosphate, drms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —

Tributylamine, drms., c.l., works lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —

Trichlorbenzene, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —

Trichloroethane, drms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb .11½- —
Zone 4 lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, drm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- .34
petroleum, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —

Triethanolamine, drms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Triethyl citrate, drms. lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45

Phosphate, drms., works, c.l. lb. .28 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —

Triethyleneglycol, drms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

Triethylenetetramine, drms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —

Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, drms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —

Trimethylhexanol, drms., c.l., works, lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .38 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).

Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).

Trypsin, 1:25, drms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, drms., works lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, drms., works lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. drms., works lb. 5.50 - —

Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00

Tuba root (see Cube root).

Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, drms. works lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs., futures lb. .21 - .21½

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. drms., East gal. .23 - —
Wood dest. dist., drms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .45 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½- —
steam-dist., drms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. .54 - —
tanks, works gal. .34 - —

Tyrothricin, bets. gram 1.15 - 1.25

## U

Urethane, USP, drms lb. 1.75 - —

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —

Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 50 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 - —

42% N, bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 - —

paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 - —

40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.18 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton. 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ton. 147.50 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .10 - .14

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .45 - .50

Valine, dextro-laevo, drms., works lb. 22.50 - 27.50

Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs. ex dock ton. 64.00 - 65.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., drms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.06

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.00
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. drms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ether (see Ether, divinyl).

Vinylpyridin, ret. drms., works lb. 1.50 - —

Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units mill. units. .035 - —

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., drms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .28 - .33
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .30 - .34
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .33 - .37
751,000 or more A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .35 - .39

Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
$D_2$ (see Calciferol).
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin $B_6$ (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).

Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).

V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75

Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 - 63.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .50 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs lb. .63 - .64
crude, African, bgs lb. .45 - .47
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .47 - .49
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .56 - .57
slabs, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla, crude lb. .46 - .47
refined, bgs lb. .49 - .50

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs. ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .85 - .86
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .83
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
Yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2 lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs lb. .74 - .76
Microcrystaline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom. black ref lb. .31 - .32
raw lb. .25 - .25¼
Bohemian, bgs lb. .21½- .22
German, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .75 - .76
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .33
cake, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 - .65
imp. bags, N.Y. lb. .41 - .43
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 - 10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 - 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 - 30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 - 35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton. 25.00 - 40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 - 55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

## X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30

Xylene (see Xylol).

Xylenol, 5° 7°, ret. drms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. 21 - —
45°, drms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 24 - —

Xylenol, fractions, over 7° C, drms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, drms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Xylidins, mixed, drms lb. 45 - .50

Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. 28 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. 23¼- —
Chicago district gal. 26½- —
Cleveland district gal. 28 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. 27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. 25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. 24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. 24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. 23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. 26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. 28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. 23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. 28 - —
Woodward, Ala. gal. 23¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. 27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. 23½- .25
Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. 28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. 28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. 25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. 27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. 28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. 28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. 28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. 25½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. 27 - —

## Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. drms lb. .44 - .46
80 B units, per gram, 100 lb. drms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. drms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. drms lb. .57 - .59

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0135- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.83 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .01¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .23¼- —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis oz. 3.25 - 4.00

## Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .50 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., drms lb. .26¼- —
NF, drms. lb. .38 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E. lb. .12 - .15½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .15 - .17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E. lb. .12½- .16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .16¾- .19¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bgs., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .38 - .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1225- —
dlvd. lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- .18
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .48
Linoleate, solid, 9½% bbls lb. .42½- —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10¼
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., bags, works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, drms., c.l., works lb. 1180 - 1360
l.c.l., same basis lb 1220 - 14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb. 21¼- —
normal, dms., works lb. 43 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. $ZrO_2$, bbls., works lb. 21¼ —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.00 - —
Nitrate, drms., works lb. 1.75 - —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zirconium oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| lump, electric-fused, bgs., works | lb. | .44 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .44½ | — |
| 1 ton or less, works | lb. | .45 | .48 |
| milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .59½ | — |
| 1 ton or less, works | lb. | .60 | .63 |
| Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works | lb. | .29½ | — |
| Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .03¼ | .03¾ |
| 10 tons, works | lb. | .03½ | .04 |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .04 | — |
| 1 ton or less, works | bl. | .04¼ | .04¾ |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04¾ | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .05¼ | — |
| 1 ton or less works | lb | .05¾ | .06¾ |
| refined, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| works | lb. | .11 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .11½ | — |
| 1 ton or less, works | lb. | .12 | .16 |
| Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works | lb. | .37½ | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .38 | — |
| 1 ton or less, works | lb | .38½ | .39 |

## *Chemicals Industries Show*

—*Continued from page 7*

coatings and otherwise. One of the newest applications in this field is the use of unpolished aluminum powders as jet-engine fuels.

Other developments to be seen for the first time at the forthcoming exposition include a new filter cloth made of "Hastelloy," a "super corrosion resistant" stainless steel in sheet and plate, in addition to the bar stock, strip and tubing forms introduced two years ago; tube fittings in steel, stainless steel and aluminum, and valves made to meet special requirements, such as handling hazardous fluids, or steam pressures up to 1,500 pounds, which are available in stainless steel, pure nickel, monel, inconel and even pure silver.

Also to be seen are all-porcelain valves, piping and even sight glasses. A product considered impossible of manufacture only a few years ago is glass piping six inches in diameter.

**Of Scientific Interest**

Numerous exhibits will be of high scientific interest because of their application in research; others because they introduce new methods of production control. In one instance, improvements in the mass spectrometer have extended its range in quantitative analyses to samples containing water and alcohols, as well as mixtures of chemical solvents, organic intermediates and derivatives.

Another exhibitor will show a micromanipulator and micro-forge for performing various operations under microscopic magnification; also ampulized reagents—a new method of packaging rare chemicals. "The first complete electrophoresis laboratory completely contained in one compact cabinet" will be shown for the first time by one of the well-known instrument makers, along with a new cycling temperature-humidity cabinet built to meet the specifications of the United States Signal Corps.

An instrument maker whose products are applicable wherever analyses are based on the transmission, absorption, reflection, fluorescence or scattering of light, is offering densitometers for filter paper, used in a new method for the separation of amino acids; multiplier-photometers, for microphotometric quantitative histochemistry and highly sensitive densitometers for radiation protection in radio activity laboratories. Described as an automatic fraction collector is a new machine also used in the relatively new field of separation by chromatography. It is applicable in studies of amino acids, protein analysis; for the study of cell growth in cancer.

**Innovations in Equipment**

New chemical manufacturing equipment, possibly in greater variety than ever before, will constitute the principal attraction of the exposition for many visitors. In addition to new machinery revealed for the first time by many of the perennial exhibitors at these expositions, a few manufacturers are taking their initial bow.

One of these has a disintegrator for size reductions in wet and dry applications, a screw-feed unit for pre-cooling or pre-heating applications and also a new and inexpensive controlling unit which is designed to maintain the rate of feed at or near the maximum capacity of the pulverizing or grinding unit. Another is a well-known pump manufacturer at present field-testing a new line of centrifugals made of a plastic material, expecting to show the first production models at the palace.

A manufacturer of filters, mixers and agitators has just added a line of stainless steel storage, settling and mixing tanks of its own manufacture, which will be on view for the first time. Another first showing is to be a dewatering operation on a vibrating screen, the unit in question being designed for laboratory or pilot plant operation.

For pilot plant operation another exhibitor will show a filter incorporating both string and scraper discharge; said to be the only machine of its kind at present available. Still another will offer a new self-cleaning pressure leaf filter along with a line of filter frames made of plastic. There will also be a new flush-off filter, applicable to rough filtration of beer or any other liquids where rapid cleaning is needed and large amounts of solids are encountered. Along with this unit will be a self-cleaning filter, termed "about the fastest complete self-cleaning filter now available."

A manufacturer of metering equipment will feature a line of chemical meters made of stainless steel, affording volumetric measurements of many chemicals with no metal other than stainless steel exposed to the liquid. A manufacturer of pumps is to show a large-sized sectionalized model of a compressor equipped with a "non-lubricated" cylinder for compressing air or gas which must be oil-free.

To lighten the weight of equipment for loading and unloading tankcars, a manufacturer of ball joints will display a six-inch joint having a total weight of only forty-six pounds; the key material, magnesium. The latest model of a well-known maker's vacuum drum dryer brings the advantages of low-temperature vacuum drying to a greatly increased number of heat-sensitive chemicals, pharmaceuticals and food products.

The newest thing in the way of permanent-magnet separation is an agitator separator feeder, which causes magnetic particles literally to "walk away" from the mass of material in process, while another item in the same line, never previously displayed is a "ferrous filter" designed to remove fine iron from liquids.

## Apothecaries Hall Co. Marks 100th Anniversary

The Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn., celebrated its 100th anniversary at a banquet on October 29. Founded in 1849 as a drug store, the company soon became a seller of glass, white lead, industrial chemicals and fertilizers, and has continuously expanded until at present its divisions include: wholesale and retail drugs and paints; a foundry; a heavy chemicals division; a research laboratory, and a large plant engaged in the manufacture and distribution of fertilizers and insecticides.

## *Canadian Imports: July*

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for July, 1949, compared with July of 1948, and the January-July period of 1949, are the following products:—

| | July | | Jan.-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Acids | $328,000 | $405,000 | $2,262,000 |
| Animal oils, fats, greases | 159,000 | 3,010,000 | 2,404,000 |
| Cellulose products | 437,000 | 247,000 | 3,094,000 |
| Chemical products, other | 2,884,000 | 2,873,000 | 22,119,000 |
| Coal products | 1,348,000 | 2,111,000 | 8,387,000 |
| Drugs and medicines | 1,197,000 | 1,032,000 | 9,047,000 |
| Dyeing and tanning materials | 652,000 | 915,000 | 5,817,000 |
| Fertilizers | 783,000 | 529,000 | 3,654,000 |
| Gums and resins | 434,000 | 365,000 | 3,097,000 |
| Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p | 1,582,000 | 1,742,000 | 11,029,000 |
| Paints and varnishes | 887,000 | 1,174,000 | 7,405,000 |
| Petroleum, crude | 18,631,000 | 18,936,000 | 104,505,000 |
| Petroleum products, n.o.p | 9,871,000 | 13,566,000 | 44,366,000 |
| Rubber and products | 1,778,000 | 2,295,000 | 16,975,000 |
| Synthetic resins and products | 1,165,000 | 1,272,000 | 8,978,000 |
| Tin | 392,000 | 377,000 | 5,152,000 |
| Vegetable oils | 1,687,000 | 1,105,000 | 12,737,000 |
| Wax, mineral and vegetable | 94,000 | 170,000 | 1,145,000 |

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## *Talk Is Cheapening*

Now that the Federal lawgivers have taken a recess after months of laboring to bring forth a few mice, some of them are holding forth in public print on what should be done with this or that among the agenda of the incumbent administration. There is nothing perplexing about comparing this talk with their not having done any of such things in their recently terminated session. That is, in large part, what many of them do for the sizable stipend which they extract from taxpayers' contributions. Even those who talk vigorously during the working season do not always, if ever, push what they advocate to a vote or vote for it after somebody else's pushing.

One of the more popular items in the congressmen's postoperative pronouncements is the point-4 scheme of restoring, reviving, rehabilitating, resomething Europe economically, at least in a commercial sense. The oratory applied to that topic is weirdly confusing: it ranges all the way from imperialistic trends to discrimination against investments at home. It even goes so far in the direction of international naivety, or ignorance, as to advocate the guaranteeing of foreign-restitution investments by the intended beneficiary nations. The opposition to such guaranties' being made by this country is sound and commendable; but why any meaningless guaranty should be supported as a decoy is difficult to see.

Another popular advocacy has to do with the restoration to Italy of the African colonies which were taken from that enemy nation in one way or another under the processes of the late world war. It is impossible to say what is lacking in the intellectual equipment of those who wrecked the effectiveness of World War I in the purpose for which it was waged, those who perpetrated the asininity of Munich, those who are speedily reducing to futility the badly needed, costly lesson to which World War II was directed. It is largely the same mental quirk which spares the rod and subsidizes the spoiled children. It is closely akin to that which allows the official representatives of this government to be kicked about by tadpole tyrants in pocket-size politicalities.

There are a hundred new reasons every day why those who stand for this country in its domestic affairs and in its foreign relations should adopt and adhere to a firm policy of closed mouth and closed hand. The policy should be also clean. Being a bully is not the only alternative to being a boob.

## *Health Needs to Be Surveyed*

The United States Senate has set out to learn something about the health problems of the people. It has set up a committee to make a survey in that regard. It is highly desirable and quite necessary that that committee and the senate itself acquire sufficient factual data to obviate the adduction of any of the propagandic preachments which have been so prevalent on both sides of the usually misrepresented question.

It would be well to know just what the senate considers health problems and with which of the many kinds of such problems it believes that the government should concern itself. Not all health problems by a long-shot lie within even the broadest areas of proposed programs of health insurance, although actual health insurance would have mainly to do with the correction of conditions which are contributory to subnormal levels of health, rather than with the remedying of their consequences. Not all health problems are a matter of medical care or even of therapeutic equipment of household or community. And, conversely, it must be said that not all the needs to which health insurance proposals are directed in any sense constitute health problems.

A comprehensive study of the health conditions of the people is a fitting undertaking for government. Such a study should embrace far more than health problems; because many of the conditions are in no sense problematical. They present quite simple tasks, largely in the fields of sanitary education. Of course, if a task is a problem, those conditions would belong in the latter category. It will be better for the purposes of the undertaking if proper distinction is made between plain needs for obvious processing and conditions which really present a problem.

Surveying of the facilities available for application to unsatisfactory health conditions, whether simple or problematical, does not belong to the Federal government; in fact, it will be done best if kept largely free from governmental participation at all levels. The meeting of health needs by means of medical care or other therapeutic service is a social duty. Governmental participation in the performance of such duties should be kept at a minimum. One of the major contributions to the unfortunate, largely uncalled-for controversy over the betterment of medical service and other forms of health care has come from the neglect of the duty involved by those who were in position satisfactorily to perform it.

The senate survey of health problems—or whatever may be its scope—should have the full, earnest cooperation of everyone who has anything to contribute to its efficiency. Controversy should be kept out of it. Every possible effort should be made to provide it with full facts and nothing but facts, and to see that those facts are properly interpreted. If the committee shall manifest any inclination to depart from that purpose, it should be discharged forthwith. The time for actual understanding of the health needs of the nations is long overdue.

## *Exclusive Agency Plans*

Ever since the Wilson group of extensions of the Federal antitrust laws became effective, the status of the exclusive agency method in distribution has been under question. The courts have passed upon a variety of plans in that category. Producers have changed theirs variously and sometimes have abandoned them, more or less under the duress of allegations of restraint of competition. The language of the applicable statutes being what it is, there has been no definite determination of the status of exclusive agencies.

There are two kinds of exclusive agency plans. One restricts the handling of a line of goods to a single distributor in a specified area. The other requires the distributor not to handle the goods of a competing producer. The complaints against the two forms have a similar distinction: competitors of the distributor attack the first type; competitors of the producer attack the second. The government, for the most part, has sought to lay the law on the type which compels the distributor to purchase all his requirements in a given line from the producer for whom he has an agency.

Hearings are to be held shortly in such a case involving toiletries. The Federal Trade Commission has charged violation of section 3 of the Clayton act in contracts with almost 200 distributors to beauty parlors. The producer admits that it requires such specially selected distributors to keep out of competition with its products both by way of selling any other line or by way of manufacturing and selling their own lines. This, the producer-contractor avers is not unlawful.

As remarked above, the language of the statutory melange popularly known as the antitrust laws is anything but clear and definite. The intrepretations thereof by the courts have not been fully remedial in that respect. But, it is difficult to see why a producer does not have the same right to require a distributing agent to stay on its side as it has to require its salesmen not to carry a sideline of competitors' goods.

## *For the Bookshelf*

PHARMACEUTICAL SELLING, 'DETAILING,' AND SALES TRAINING. By Arthur F. Peterson, B.S., Ph.C. Cloth; xviii+347 pages. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $4.50.

Better, that is, more efficient, selling is widely regarded to be today's biggest economic job of the world. Methods proposed for the construction of policies and the attainment of technics essential to that end vary over almost as wide an area. And it is to be said that all of them work—sometimes. The human equation is still a potent factor.

Mr. Peterson is learned in human characteristics and limitations, as well as in sales policies and processes. He has done much in the field of sales training. His concept of the objectives there is a practical one: he has worked also at selling and at detailing—that complex process of sales promotion peculiar to the drug business—hence, he knows what is necessary for those jobs, as well as how to undertake to supply and instil it. So, his book is a practicable, as well as practical, guide in the very important economic areas defined by its title.

Some idea of the size of the job to which this book is directed can be got from the author's statement that "good

—*Continued on page 74*

## *Washington Talks*

—*Continued from page 5*

formula that has been in effect since the beginning of the support program.

The law now provides two parities:—(1) The present formula based on prices of farm products compared with prices of other products during 1909-14, and, (2) what is termed a "modern" formula which changes the base from 1909-14 to an average of the most recent ten years. Whichever formula is the more beneficial to agriculture is to be used by the department in computing parity. The new formula raises the average parity about 10 percent over the old formula.

Another way in which the program is going to prove costly to the taxpayer is in its failure to curb expansion of production of basic commodities. There is nothing in the law to prevent producers of nonbasic crops from using acreages made idle through marketing agreements for the production of basic crops, and thus add to the surplus, depress prices, and cause more of the basics to be dumped on the government.

### Dollar Devaluation

Considerable talk persists in financial and other circles that the United States may follow the lead of the rest of the world and devalue the American dollar. Despite repeated statements to the contrary from government quarters, the rumors won't stay nailed down.

In denying that such a move is even under consideration, government officials point out that devaluation of the American dollar would be the exact opposite of what the government is trying to do—to provide a market here for a greater share of world products so that the rest of the world can earn dollars to buy more American goods. Devaluation would completely undo what ECA is trying to do.

One important aspect of the devaluation question that has been overlooked is the fact that devaluation can happen only with the approval of Congress. The old law that gave President Roosevelt the authority to devalue the dollar expired six years ago, and it would take an act of Congress to restore that power.

### Little Business and ERP

ECA is making a vigorous effort to get "little" business a bigger share of European Recovery Program business. The effort is the result of criticism from Congress during consideration of the ECA program that small business was being left out in the cold and that the big suppliers were getting all the gravy.

ECA's problem hasn't been so much in educating little business in the ways of getting some of the ERP business as it has been in educating the foreign countries to the fact that the big suppliers are not the only ones who can meet their needs. One way in which ECA is meeting this problem is by tacking a rider to its procurement authorization forms calling the attention of the Marshall Plan countries to the commodities and services offered by small American business firms.

The effort appears to be bearing fruit. At least one country, Austria, has adopted the system of making its ECA-financed purchases on a sealed bid basis in order to widen the competition among sources of supply. ECA officials are hopeful that other Marshall Plan countries will soon follow Austria's example.

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| Sodium Citrate | Water Conditioning | Sequesters metallic contaminants |
| Calcium Citrate | Construction | Slows the setting of cement and plaster |
| Triethyl Citrate<br>Tributyl Citrate<br>Acetyl Triethyl Citrate<br>Acetyl Tributyl Citrate | Plastics Industry | Plasticizers for a wide variety of synthetic plastics |
| Itaconic Acid (Citric Acid less $CO_2+H_2O$) | Paint and Varnish Industry | Shortens reaction time, gives harder finishes, improves color, shortens baking time of oil modified alkyds. |
| Itaconic Acid | Plastics Industry | Condensed with glycols or simply esterified, may be polymerized to form clear hard plastics. |
| Aconitic Acid (Citric Acid less $H_2O$) | Plastics Industry | For preparation of synthetic resins and plasticizers. |
| Tributyl Citrate | Textile | Anti-foaming agent |

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# Heavy Chemicals

Reconstruction Finance Corporation reduced the price of tin one cent per pound last week. The only tin based chemical to reflect this change was sodium stannate. The trade was looking for some revisions in tin crystals, tin oxide and other chemicals derived from tin but producers did not appear in a hurry to announce these changes. It was stated there is a lack of confidence in the stability of tin prices at present levels and the outlook is confused particularly with regard to the English market. Quicksilver prices were lowered for the second successive week with more imported material offered than the market could readily assimilate. Prime western zinc was slightly higher.

Shipments of heavy chemicals gained in volume during October according to trade estimates although it was admitted that new business had slowed down at the close of the month. Short shipments featured chlorine and the scarcity was more pronounced last week. Settlement of the strike at an alkali plant in the middlewest restored a normal movement of soda ash. Continuance of the coal and steel strikes has exerted no major effect on the chemical market to date but the supply of steel drums has dwindled with manufacturers competing with the auto industry for any sheet steel stocks available.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals for August, 1949, were generally higher than for July, 1949, and about the same as for August, 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of the 35 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, 28 were produced in larger volume during August than during July and 4 in smaller volume, while 15 were produced in larger volume and 17 in smaller volume than during August, 1948.

August production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia, converters' ammonium sulphate and carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) was the highest on record. Of the four chemicals produced in smaller volume for August, ammonium nitrate declined 4 percent, calcium arsenate 3, calcium carbide 6 and silver nitrate 19 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.1 percent for the week ending October 22, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 97.9 in the preceding week, and 100.3 for the corresponding week in 1948.

*Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*

**Ammonia, Anhydrous**—August production was at a higher level than any month on record. The total was placed at 113,850 tons, compared with 109,505 in July and 85,556 tons in August 1948.

**Calcium Carbide**—Production of commercial was lower in August. The total was 41,404 tons, compared with 44,227 in the preceding month and 57,443 tons in August 1948. Domestic demand is fair but somewhat below the seasonal average. Stocks are comfortable with prompt shipments priced at $121 per ton in standard generator size drums for carlots and up to $127 for less delivered.

**Calcium Chloride**—A new record high of 301,936 short tons was established in 1948 in the sales of calcium chloride (and calcium-magnesium chloride) produced from natural brines, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales in 1947 totaled 271,206 tons.

**Carbon Dioxide** — August output of liquid and gas amounted to 26,913,000 pounds, compared with 26,709,000 in July and 26,996,000 pounds in August 1948. August production of solid (dry ice) was at the highest monthly level on record. The total was 105,353,000 pounds, against 104,432,000 in July and 93,888,000 pounds in August last year.

**Chlorine**—No improvement in buying conditions could be noted last week. Demand was active and holding above current production with short shipments being made to consumers. The market position remained definitely tight with spot material in tankcars practically out of the market. August production of chlorine gas amounted to 147,825 tons, compared with 139,163 in the preceding month and 142,412 tons in August last year.

**Copper Sulphate** — Market conditions quiet at the close of the month. Dealers and distributors are making inquiries as to the outlook for the 1950 season but sales have dropped off both from Florida and for industrial use. It was stated that New England, which constitutes the largest industrial consuming area, has been exceedingly backward in taking on stocks.

**Feldspar**—Crude feldspar sold or used by producers in the United States in 1948 increased slightly over 1947, but was less than in 1946, the record year for crude spar, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales of ground feldspar rose to a new record in 1948, and topped half a million tons. The output of ground "aplite" declined. Imports of Canadian crude feldspar increased 86 percent over 1947, whereas receipts of crude nepheline syenite (all from Canada) decreased slightly. Crude feldspar sold or used by producers in the United States last year totaled 460,713 long tons, compared with 459,910 in 1947.

**Magnesite**—The tonnages of both caustic-calcined and refractory grades of magnesia sold or used by producers in the United States in 1948 were appreciably greater than in the previous year, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines. Refractory magnesia was at an all-time high, whereas sales of caustic-calcined magnesia were greater in several past years. Statistics on output of crude magnesite during 1948 cannot be published by the Bureau of Mines as they would reveal the production of individual companies. Caustic-calcined magnesia sales in 1948 totaled 33,209 tons and refractory magnesia 330,069 tons.

**Potash, Caustic**—Buying interest in liquid was sustained at a fairly high level during the past month. It was stated that the major part of demand emanated from the soap factories. The dry forms did not command unusual attention. Both forms retained a comfortable supply position.

**Potassium Carbonate**—Sales of both calcined and hydrated were reported of satisfactory dimensions to the glass specialty plants. Demand for television tubes was behind the buying movement. The liquid remained relatively quiet.

**Potassium Chlorate** — Production and demand were about on an even beam during most of the past month. The match factories have taken stocks sufficiently to prevent any accumulations at producing plants. Perchlorate continued relatively quiet and was subjected to competitive influences.

**Soda Ash**—October shipments have been of better volume than September. Stocks were comfortable at the close of the month and the settlement of a strike at a producing plant in the midwest has restored a more normal market condition. Production of light ash in August amounted to 156,920 tons, compared with 144,375 in the preceding month and 206,857 tons in August, 1948. Output of dense ash in August was 111,397 tons, against 109,026 in July and 127,094 tons in August last year. Production of natural soda ash in August was 16,645 tons, compared with 17,908 in July and 28,571 tons in August, 1948.

**Soda, Caustic**—For the third successive month shipments for domestic account have shown an increase. There was still room for improvement and there was no apparant shortage of stocks. Production of electrolytic caustic soda in August was 133,373 tons of liquid including 20,120 tons of solid, compared with 124,624 tons of liquid including 18,916 of solid in July and 138,424 tons of liquid including 29,993 tons of solid in August last year. Production by the lime-soda process in August was 42,560 tons of liquid including 11,182 tons of solid, against 39,054

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Zinc, ¼c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Tin metal, RFC, 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

*General Chemicals*

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 218.1 | 218.1 | 218.9 | 224.8 |

*Acids*

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 123.3 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

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tons of liquid and 9,922 of solid in the preceding month and 64,850 tons of liquid including 22,858 tons of solid in August last year.

**Sodium Bicarbonate** — Shipments have followed the lines of soda ash and caustic soda and have shown improvement this month leaving the supply comfortable at the close. August production of refined was higher at 14,334 tons, compared with 10,446 in July and 13,933 tons in August, 1948.

**Sodium Chlorate**—Sales of satisfactory volume have featured the market for October while shipments have increased over the preceding month. Demand at the close continued active and the major part of November production is now under contract.

**Sodium Phosphate** — Production of monobasic in August was placed at 964 tons, against 872 in July and 1,009 in August, 1948. August output of dibasic totaled 10,578 tons, compared with a revised total of 8,757 tons in the preceding month, 8,011 tons in August, 1948.

**Sodium Silicate**—Supply situation comfortable, prices steady. August production amounted to 28,284 tons including soluble silicate glass, liquid, solid and anhydrous. The July total was 26,446 tons and in August, 1948, production registered 36,085 tons.

**Sodium Stannate**—Priced lower as a result of a reduction in the metal. Carlots are listed at .532c. per pound and upward to .597c. in smaller quantities, works, freight allowed.

## Acids

**Hydrofluoric** — Supply situation continued comfortable with prompt shipments available for home consumption and export. August production was a shade above the preceding month but substantially lower than August, 1948. The total for August this year was 4,369,000 pounds, compared with 4,318,000 in July and 6,000,000 pounds in August last year, these figures include both anhydrous and technical.

**Muriatic**—Buyers could have obtained this acid without difficulty. August production was higher at 39,709 tons, against 35,978 in July and 35,782 tons in August last year.

**Nitric**—Small lot sales have predominated in the local market with consumers showing a desire to operate for current wants. August output was placed at 93,308 tons, compared with 90,382 in the preceding month and 90,318 tons in August, 1948.

**Oxalic**—No shortage of stocks at the close of the month. Sales volume reported better than in September but demand was not of sufficient dimensions to tighten the available supply. Immediate shipments were offered at current price levels.

**Sulphuric**—Consumers have not found stocks scarce in the local area or in sections around the steel mills. In some of the southern areas, occasional shortages were reported at intervals during the past month. August gross production was 871,458 tons including 210,122 tons made by the chamber process and 661,336 by the contact process. The amount of fortified spent acid recovered in August was 52,296 tons. July gross production was 833,-

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063 tons and in August, 1948, output registered 901,994 tons.

## Non-Ferrous Metals

**Aluminum**—Regardless of the shorter month, total production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters increased 10 percent to 8,315 short tons in June, a reversal of the downward trend begun in January, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output as reported by the secondary smelters totaled 58,718 tons during the first six months of 1949, compared with 90,791 tons for the corresponding period of 1948. These figures are not comparable to the Bureau's annual figure for total secondary aluminum recovered (286,777 in 1948), as rolling mills and certain other consumers of aluminum-base scrap report only on an annual basis. Scrap consumption in June was 8,765, a slight increase over the previous month. Prices of most aluminum scrap items declined one-half a cent during June, but those of secondary ingot remained unchanged.

**Boron**—Domestic production of boron minerals during 1948 decreased approximately 10 percent from the previous year, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Output reached 450,932 short tons containing 134,700 tons of boron trioxide, compared with 501,935 tons of mineral containing 145,700 tons of boron trioxide sold or used by producers in 1947.

**Chromium**—Imports of chromite into the United States during 1948 were at the record level of over 1,500,000 short tons and exceeded consumption in all grades, according to the Bureau of Mines. Industry stocks improved in each group. Domestic production, though higher than in 1947, remained low at 3,619 short tons with mines being operated only in Oregon and California during the year. All but 6 percent of the imports again came from the same 6 countries as in the previous year, namely, the U. S. S. R., Union of South Africa, Turkey, Republic of the Philippines, Cuba and Southern Rhodesia, in descending order of importance.

**Copper**—Firm under a steady demand, limited offerings and a strong market for copper scrap. November output now well under contract. Electrolytic priced at 17⅝c. per pound, delivered valley basis.

It was stated that consumption in October will be equal to that of September. Approximately 114,700 tons of new refined copper, were contained in products shipped last month from brass and wire mills and foundries, the best monthly use of the red metal since October, 1948, when shipments contained 126,700 tons. The September total this year was 26,672 tons higher than the 88,088 tons consumed in August. Since manufacturers received only 101,087 tons of new refined copper in September from mine producers and custom smelters, they had to draw on stocks on hand. These totaled 319,744 tons at the end of September, a decrease of 14,200 tons from the 333,944 tons held at the end of August.

**Lead**—Buying interest not as active at the close as noted earlier in the month. It was stated that demand from the battery makers has slowed down owing to a cutback in purchases for automobile use. Common grade was priced at 13c. per pound in the New York market.

**Manganese** — High requirements for manganese ore coupled with dwindling


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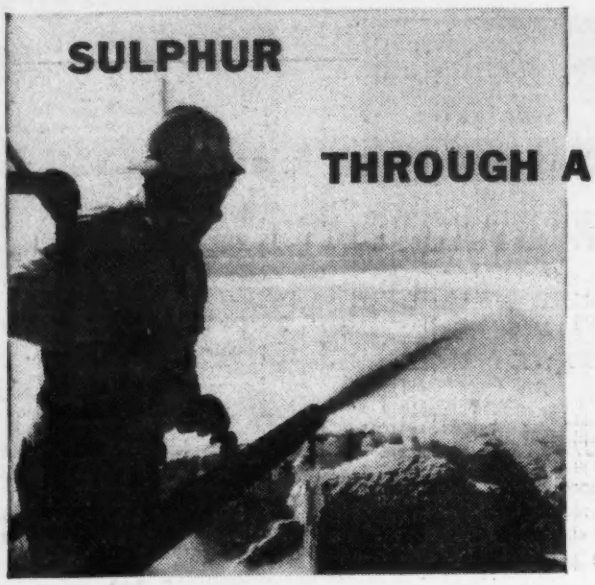


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supplies from some of the important world sources of this strategic commodity caused increasing alarm in industry and government during 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. The demand was met only by reduction in industry stocks by 34 percent. Without an early remedy to this situation serious losses in steel production will result. All possible sources of manganese ore were reappraised during the year to determine what actions could be taken to increase supply to meet industrial demand and with a surplus large enough to permit the increase of industry inventories and accumulation in the national strategic stockpile. Shipments of manganese and manganiferous ores from domestic mines in 1948 were 1,198,523 tons with a manganese content of 72,257 tons.

**Quicksilver**—Priced lower at $71.00 per flask for round lots, 100 flasks or over. The range for small lots, 10 to 15 flasks, was from $73.00 to $75.00 with occasional sales at $74.00. It was stated that offerings of Yugoslavian material had a depressing effect on prices. Demand remained slow.

*San Francisco*—A very quiet market obtains here with metal quoted at $75 per flask. Little inquiry is reported and stocks continue limited.

**Silver**—No new developments to disturb the even course of prices last week. The prevailing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 73¼c. per ounce.

**Silver Bullion Price Range**

| | Per ounce | |
|---|---|---|
| | New York | London |
| High | Sept. 7, 1949—73¼c. | Sept. 20, 1949—64d. |
| Low | Jan. 1, 1949—70c. | Jan. 1, 1949—42½d. |

**Tin**—Priced lower at 95c. per pound in the New York market. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation made the revision. Domestic demand has been curbed substantially by the steel mill shutdowns. The previous decline was made on September 27 when the price was reduced from $1.03 to 96c. per pound.

International Tin Study Group gave world tin ore production for the first half of 1949 at 78,700 long tons. Tin metal production was 83,900 long tons. World tin consumption was placed at 62,000 tons, including 25,400 tons consumed in the

**Zinc**—Custom smelters have taken on all the tonnage in prime western they desire for November shipment at 9¼c. and late in the week advanced the price to 9½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

## Atlantic Refining Has New Liquid Detergent

The Atlantic Refining Company has announced the development of "Ultrawet 60L," a new liquid detergent. The amber-colored liquid is an organic alkyl-aryl sulphonate which is 60 percent active and 40 percent water. The material is said to remain crystal clear at temperatures below 20°F. This feature, coupled with high foaming characteristics, excellent detergency and strong wetting properties is expected to result in substantial demand for the item as a dishwashing detergent both in the household and in restaurants, hotels and taverns, according to the manufacturer. Other possible applications, the producer states, would include cosmetic formulations, such as shampoos, various textile processes, emulsion polymerizations and insecticidal formulations.

## Dow to Offer Stock

An employees stock purchase plan, an offering of stock to common stockholders and a 2½ percent stock dividend have been authorized by the board of directors of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The total stock offering consists of 175,000 shares of Dow's common stock, of which it is estimated approximately 70,000 shares will be available to employees. Both offerings will be made January 4 1950. Common stockholders of record as of December 20, 1949, will have the option to purchase one share for each fifty shares of common stock held. The employee stock purchase plan will be similar to the company's 1948-49 plan under which employees purchased stock on a payroll deduction basis.

### CCI Has New Glue Equipment

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., has installed at its Bayshore, Calif., plant what it terms the latest in continuous glue drying equipment. A spokesman for the company, manufacturers of "Lustra" brand extracted bone and hide glues, said the new machinery includes a highly self-contained and automatically controlled unit which eliminates any variation in quality.


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## Chemical Production Up in Bizone Germany

Chemical production in Bizone Germany during 1948 showed a considerable increase over the output of the previous year, according to recently compiled figures. The production of carbon disulphide quadrupled during the past year. It was at that time 36,972 metric tons, as compared to 9,308 metric tons in the previous year.

Methanol output (synthetic and wood carbonization) increased by 80 percent, from 14,106 metric tons to 26,198 metric tons last year. Other figures for 1948 were:—Ethyl alcohol (synthetic), 6,569 tons; acetaldehyde, 71,058 metric tons, and acetic acid, 35,299 metric tons. Synthesis of phenol yielded 4,950 metric tons in 1948 and is expected to climb to 7,000 metric tons in 1949. Coaltar dyes production last year was 11,658 metric tons.

The following table shows production of heavy chemicals in Bizone Germany in 1947 and 1948:—

| | Unit | 1948 | 1947 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphuric acid | ton $SO_3$. | 621.049 | 421.893 |
| Muriatic acid (100%) | ton. | 45,631 | 27,026 |
| Caustic soda and lye | ton NaOH. | 135,321 | 89,699 |
| Soda ash | ton $Na_2CO_3$. | 377,315 | 232,385 |
| Calcium carbide | ton. | 334,461 | 215,355 |
| Sodium sulphate (anhydrous) | ton. | 71,964 | 54,706 |

Production of coaltar products in Bizone Germany during 1948, expressed in metric tons, amounted to:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pitch | 415,125 |
| Oils | 223,030 |
| Naphthalene | 42,331 |
| Anthracene | 12,042 |
| Phenol, cresol, and xylenol | 7,409 |
| Benzol and homologues | 192,470 |
| Coumarone resins | 14,025 |

## *Bromine Sales: 1948*

Sales of bromine compounds by primary producers during 1948 were moderately lower than in the previous year, according to the Bureau of Mines, but remained above the rate reported prior to 1947. Data on sales of the various compounds in 1948 and 1947 is as follows, in pounds:—

| 1948 | Gross weight | Bromine content* |
|---|---|---|
| Elemental bromine | 3,300,496 | 3,300,496 |
| Sodium bromide | 748,121 | 579,363 |
| Potassium bromide | 2,129,764 | 1,430,136 |
| Ammonium bromide | 370,975 | 302,641 |
| Other, including ethylene dibromide | 83,791,199 | 70,434,915 |
| Total | 90,338,555 | 76,047,551 |
| 1947 | | |
| Elemental bromine | 2,316,192 | 2,316,192 |
| Sodium bromide | 1,225,213 | 951,377 |
| Potassium bromide | 3,015,145 | 2,024,670 |
| Ammonium bromide | 509,163 | 415,375 |
| Other, including ethylene dibromide | 85,597,321 | 72,470,036 |
| Total | 92,663,034 | 78,177,650 |

* Calculated as theoretical bromine content present in compound.

### Mutual Publishes Pamphlet On Water System Corrosion

Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, has published a new pamphlet entitled, "Corrosion Inhibition in Recirculating Water Systems." It discusses five types of corrosion: anodic polarization, cathodic polarization, preventing harmful deposits, removal of corrosive constituents and adjusting the pH.

The pamphlet also contains the latest experimental data on the inhibitive action of various chromate concentrations. Copies of the booklet, serial number 53, may be obtained by writing the company, 270 Madison avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

### Centrifuge Data Offered

Operating details, specifications and application data for the complete line of Sharples "Super-Centrifuges" has been released in bulletin 1248, published by the Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia. The new bulletin includes basic information on the centrifuge principle, maximum utilization of centrifugal force, operating features, and specifications on all forms and models, both for general and specialized industrial application. Also included are details of "Enbloc" purifiers, laboratory and portable "Super-Centrifuges" in open-type and "Vaportite" designs. Copies of bulletin 1248 are available upon request to corporation, 2314 Westmoreland street, Philadelphia 40, Pa.

### National Carbon Issues Booklet

A booklet describing and illustrating equipment for the production of hydrogen chloride gas by burning hydrogen and chlorine has been issued by National Carbon Company. The booklet describes the graphite combustion chamber and the impervious graphite burner nozzle, outlines the operation of the complete system, and points out the principle features of superiority. A copy of catalog section M-9602, "National Graphite Combustion Chambers and 'Karbate' Burner Nozzles," may be obtained by writing National Carbon Company, 30 East Forty-second street, New York 17, N. Y.

### Conway 25 Years With Mich. Alkali

M. J. Conway, office manager of the Pittsburgh office of the Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, recently marked his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company. He was presented with a gold watch in recognition of his service.


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## Belgium to Increase Nitrogen Production

Plans for the increase of nitrogen production in Belgium from the prewar level of 99,000 metric tons to 230,000 tons by 1952-53 were reported by the Department of Commerce last week on the basis of information from the American Embassy at Brussels.

The nitrogen industry, it was stated, is slowly recovering from the effects of the war, the Staatsmijnen and Mekog factories, two of the country's largest prewar producers, having regained their combined annual prewar capacity of 81,000 tonsby 1948. By the end of 1949-50, it is expected that production will reach 145,000 tons from the expansion and reconstruction work now underway.

Ammonium sulphate was formerly the most important nitrogenous fertilizer produced, accounting for about 50 percent of the total nitrogen output. The shortage of sulphuric acid has contributed to the greater output since the war of nitrochalk, an ammonium nitrate limestone mixture, it was stated. In 1945-46, 81 percent of the nitrogen produced was in this form, while in both 1946-47 and 1947-48 it represented 65 percent of the total. Calcium nitrate is the only other nitrogenous material manufactured in significant quantities.

The Department reported that prewar production of fertilizer nitrogen was more than sufficient to satisfy requirements in Belgium. However, approximately one-third of the 60,000 to 97,000 tons of nitrogen consumed annually was imported; the country also carried on substantial export trade.

## Bemis Issues Guide to Products

As part of a campaign to acquaint customers with the wide variety of its products, Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., is distributing a "Pocket Guide to Bemis Products." This booklet illustrates and briefly describes more than forty general types of products and special services available through the company.

Copies are available from Bemis Bro. Bag Company, 408 Pine street, St. Louis 2, Mo., or from any Bemis plant or sales office.

## Thomsen Leaves PMA

Resignation of Dr. F. L. Thomsen as director of the marketing research branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, was announced recently by Ralph S. Trigg, PMA Administrator.

Dr. Thomsen is resigning to return to private industry as a marketing comsultant. After his resignation takes effect the first week in November, he will also serve as a part-time consultant on the staff of the PMA administrator, working with the assistant administrator for marketing in the over-all appraisal and planning of research programs.

## Colo. Chemical Elects Kelly

The Chemical Corporation of Colorado, Denver, has elected Dean M. Kelly to its board of directors and has appointed him secretary and treasurer. Mr. Kelly was formerly associated with Pan American Airways.

### *Fertilizer Tag Sales: September*

| | Equivalent tons—Sept. 1949 | Sept. 1948 | Jan.-Sept. 1949 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia | 56,228 | 47,497 | 594,925 |
| North Carolina | 45,449 | 73,478 | 1,330,117 |
| South Carolina | 35,435 | 37,390 | 820,524 |
| Georgia | 44,300 | 50,900 | 1,076,173 |
| Florida | 53,677 | 49,196 | 647,032 |
| Alabama | 17,179 | 18,659 | 929,353 |
| Tennessee | 18,105 | 24,645 | 395,785 |
| Arkansas | 7,390 | 10,041 | 291,351 |
| Louisiana | 8,665 | 11,051 | 206,396 |
| Texas | 47,547 | 77,190 | 369,767 |
| Oklahoma* | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total South | 333,975 | 391,047 | 6,663,473 |
| Indiana | 49,195 | 65,589 | 591,574 |
| Kentucky | 26,646 | 26,575 | 401,168 |
| Missouri | 77,305 | 63,745 | 416,770 |
| Total Midwest | 153,146 | 155,909 | 1,409,512 |
| Grand total | 487,121 | 546,956 | 8,072,985 |

* Not available for this report.

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Coke-oven ammonium sulphate supplies are becoming tighter with each successive week owing to the strike at steel mills. Shipments last week were confined to utility companies. There was no apparent scarcity of converters sulphate. The government has requested tenders for a sizable quantity of phosphate rock for shipment to Japan. The movement of normal superphosphate has not met seasonal expectations and stocks are adequate to meet current demand. Potash shipments are moving regularly from producing plants, settlement of the Missouri Pacific railroad strike opening that channel of distribution. Sodium nitrate has experienced a routine movement which is not unusual at this period of the year. Production of nitrogenous process tankage is heavily sold over the balance of the year.

Bone meal prices held at the late decline with the feeding grade in better supply than the fertilizer variety. The feed trade supported dried blood and tankage at the reduced price level previously recorded. Menhaden meal was about steady with demand somewhat slower. Castor pomace inquiry was active with no stocks offered in the open market.

*Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.6 |

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

## Nitrogenates

**Ammonium Nitrate**—August production of original solution was lower than the preceding month. The total amounted to 83,253 tons and included 70,139 tons of fertilizer grade and 13,114 of other grades. The July total was 86,609 tons, and in August, 1948, the total was 79,223 tons.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—A new high record for converters' production was established in August. The total was 113,850,000 pounds, compared with 108,805,000 in the preceding month and 85,556,000 pounds in August last year. There appeared to be no shortage of this grade at the present time but coke-oven sulphate supplies are becoming tighter with shipments confined almost entirely to the utility companies.

**Bone Meal**—Feeding grade listed at $65 per ton but not exactly firm at this level. The fertilizer grade is also priced at $65 and is firm at this figure, with stocks short. It was stated that freer offerings of imported feeding material were mainly responsible for the recent decline in prices.

**Dried Blood**—Enough demand materialized to hold the market at the late decline. Sales were reported at $9.25 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

**Fish Meal**—Menhaden meal continued at $175 per ton, Baltimore area. The market was relatively quiet. Some fishing operations off the North Carolina coast but season about over in the eastern coastal areas.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Market situation quiet with current movement following routine lines. Importations from January 1 to July 31 were 463,238 tons, compared with 510,883 and 403,173 tons for corresponding periods in 1948 and 1947, respectively.

**Tankage**—No price changes recorded last week. Sales reported at $9 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago. In August, 1949, Argentina exported 6,000 metric tons of tankage and 675 tons of dried blood. The United States was the largest purchaser of tankage; all but 50 tons of the dried blood went to Europe.

## Phosphates

**Phosphate Rock**—Market position steady with demand about seasonal and stocks adequate to meet requirements. Government has requested tenders for a round quantity for shipment to Japan. The amount is 250,000 tons, equal to approximately 79,000 tons $P_2O_5$; bids will be opened on November 10.

**Superphosphate**—Shipments of normal have continued fair but not up to seasonal expectations. There is no shortage of stocks and storage space is becoming more of a problem. Farmers have no apparent inclination to discount future wants at this time. The supply position of triple has remained tight with demand exceeding current production. The price of normal remained at 76c. Baltimore, and 77c. Carteret, N. J., per unit of a-p-a.

Superphosphate production in the United States during August was at a higher level than during either of the two previous months or during the same month of 1948. Combined summaries of reports submitted to NFA and to the Bureau of the Census showed a total output during the latest reporting month of 877,000 equivalent short tons (basis 18 percent a-p-a), which brought total production thus far in the year to 7,167,000 short tons. This figure is slightly below the quantity reported for January-August, 1948.

## Potashes

Shipments of muriate against contracts have gone forward regularly. Settlement of the strike on the Missouri Pacific has now opened that channel of distribution. Production has kept the movement flush with schedules. It was stated that some Russian potash was offered at prices too far out of line with domestic to attract attention.

### Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

*Los Angeles.*—Trading was more active last week with a price increase noted only for blood meal. As yet offerings are limited for good bone meal following settlement of the strike. Fish meal prices continue high, from $2.40 to $2.50 per unit of protein and there has been little buying interest at these prices.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $74.38 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia sulphate, $55 per ton bagged f.o.b. this city. Canadian material same in bags. $2.50 less for bulk. Blood meal, $8.75 to $9 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72 per ton for steamed 1/30, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $144 to $150 per ton for 60 percent protein, tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $164.15 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. $156 to $162.50 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Prices are nominal. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor, $51 per ton bulk. Potash muriate, 43½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent $K_2SO_4$, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $6.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

## Pesticides

Most of the activity at present is confined to export account, owing to the off season for domestic use. Meanwhile, producers are attempting to figure out selling schedules for shipment over the 1950 season. The recent decline in toxaphene has not contributed to the stability of benzene hexachloride. It was stated that sizable inquiries have reached the market for BHC and DDT for export and that these with other insecticides for foreign shipment have been subjected to competitive influences. As far as can be learned, no lead arsenate or calcium arsenate are being made at present, but in producing quarters it was stated that the output of calcium arsenate in 1950 will probably be larger than in 1949. According to suppliers, any business for domestic account being placed at present is at prices at date of shipment.

**Calcium Arsenate**—August production of commercial was placed at 2,969,000 pounds, compared with 3,070,000 in the preceding month and 899,000 pounds in August last year.

**Pyrethrum**—The 1949 pyrethrum crop in Tanganyika is estimated at 295 metric tons, according to the July forecast. It was 300 tons in 1948. Production of derris root will total 10 tons in 1949, it is estimated.

## Sulphur

Market position firm, with mine shipments for domestic account holding a satisfactory seasonal average. Transportation facilities have continued favorable to a regular movement from mines. Deliveries are also being made against export contracts, although new business has shown a tendency to slow down.

A Rotterdam shipping company is reported to have concluded contracts with German chemical factories for the shipment of 300,000 tons of iron pyrite via Rotterdam to German river ports. The ore will be mainly supplied from Spain by sea.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page* 4

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|---|---|
| Appearance | Oily water-white liquid |
| Odor | Mild ester |
| Acidity (as Phthalic Acid) | 0.01% by weight max. |
| Specific Gravity 20/20°C | 1.047-1.049 |
| Assay (ester content) | Minimum 99% by weight |
| Weight per gallon | Approximately 8.75 lb. |

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# Coaltar Chemicals

The effects of the strikes in steel and coal were still the most important feature of the coaltar chemicals market last week. Supplies of most basic products were tightening steadily and there seemed to be no hope of improvement until the strikes were over. Intermediates were in better shape but they, too, were beginning to feel the pinch. Prices were unchanged during the period.

Some steel mills were not on strike and there was some production resulting from their operations, as well as from the operations of the gas plants, but this was still not nearly enough to satisfy the needs of the industry.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having ninety-four percent of the capacity of the industry were scheduled to produce at nine percent of their potential. This was slightly lower than during the previous week and represented 166,000 tons of steel ingots and castings. During the comparable period a year ago the output was equivalent to 1,782,600 tons.

Considerable tightness continued in benzol, toluol and xylol. Phthalic anhydride was also very hard to obtain. The bulk of the naphthalene stocks were going into phthalic and this naturally left very little naphthalene available for other purposes. Synthetic phenol was becoming steadily tighter but since it depended on benzol, there seemed to be nothing the industry could do about it.

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—With the steel strike still on and making conditions more difficult daily, the supply of this product was tighter than ever during the past week and there was no chance of its improving to any great extent until peace was made in the steel industry. There was some production coming from the few steel plants that were not out on strike and from the gas plants but this was not nearly enough to satisfy the needs of the market. Producers reported that the demand was coming in at a strong rate, as it had been even before the strikes began, and they were hoping for a settlement of the labor difficulties soon. Price listings were reported to be unchanged during the period and there were no indications that there were any revisions being planned for the immediate future. Several sources had pointed out that with the strikes on and production generally unsettled as a result, this was probably not the time to be concerned about prices.

**Coaltar**—As producers had been saying since the beginning of the steel strike, they had enough of the re-sale product to hold them until the end of October. With today the last day of the month, they found themselves in a tight spot as far as supply was concerned. Throughout last week their stocks became lower and lower and they saw no way of replenishing them until the strike was settled. Demand was reported to be somewhat stronger than it had been as a result of buyers' attempts to build up inventories as far as possible. Through the month, it was said that producers were generally able to take fair care of their old, established customers but now with stocks in their present tight spot it was thought that they might not be able to do so well and might have to allot material to give as many customers as possible a fair share. The price was still holding and despite the general conditions in the industry, there were no indications that there would be any immediate revisions in the listings.

**Creosote**—While the steel strike was responsible for reducing the amount of the domestic material produced, there was still a good supply of it on the market. Production for some time had been at a reasonably good point and this made for a considerable backlog on which sellers could draw should they find that current output was not enough to satisfy the market. Added to this was the supply of the imported item. Good amounts of the foreign product had been arriving here with regularity and these, combined with the domestic production before the strike, made for a generally good supply. The demand was not at particularly high levels. Some sources felt that the demand would not show any great improvement for the balance of the year but there were others who felt that there was likely to be some improvement. They felt that the railroads might be in the market for more of the product and also thought that building construction might take a greater share than it had been taking recently. Pricewise, the item was unchanged and there were no suggestions that there would be any revisions in the listings in the immediate future.

**Cresol**—Some of this material was still being produced during the period under review, but naturally the amount was not what it was before the strike in steel. Some steel plants were not out on strike and production was available from this source as well as from the gas plants but the total amount was not up to that which would be available if the steel mills were not strike-bound. There were no reports that there were any revisions being planned in the price structure.

**Cresylic Acid**—The supply of this item continued to tighten during the past week as a result of the steel strike. Material was arriving here from foreign sources and there was some available from the operations of the steel plants that were not out on strike and from the gas plants and while this was offering considerable help it was not putting the production up to as high a point as was needed. No changes in the price structure were announced during the week nor were there any indications that there would be any revisions while the strike was on.

**Naphthalene**—There was no improvement in the supply of this item during the past week and it was not expected that there would be any substantial improvement until the strike in steel was over. Some was coming in from abroad and there was some resulting from operations in the steel plants that were not strike-bound and from the gas plants but this still was not what it would be were there no strike. Producers of phthalic anhydride were faced with an exceptionally heavy demand and were doing all they could in a hope to satisfy it. This meant that the greater amount of naphthalene was being diverted into phthalic production, with not a great deal left over for other uses. Judging from the conditions in the production of phthalic, it was not thought that there would be any lessening in the demand for naphthalene from that part of the trade. Pricewise, the market was without change, and there were no signs that the producers were planning any revisions in their listings for the immediate future at least.

**Phenol**—One large producer said last week that the synthetic material was in a state of flux. It was making deliveries out of inventories but said it was a question how long it could continue to do so. The producer said it was able to obtain some, but not enough, benzol for the manufacture of the item. It characterized demand as "pretty fair," but said that it was selling phenol only "if available." Another producer said it found the synthetic item becoming tighter by the day. It was able to satisfy contracts through October but could not tell what would happen after that.

The entire situation in synthetic phenol depended on the benzol picture, and as of last week that was none too bright. Benzol was directly dependent on steel and with most of the country's mills shut down there was only a small output available from a few non-struck steel plants and from the gas plants. Benzol itself was in heavy demand and tight supply and about the only thing that could help it was an early settlement of the steel strike. Prices

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**
None

**Prices Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 156.4 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

### *Coke By-Products*

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 15 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid, $NH_3$ | lbs. | 87,374 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 2,200,296 |
| Benzol | gals. | 281,855 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 1,045,591 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 58,189 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 138,199 |
| Phenol | lbs. | 16,365 |
| Toluol | gals. | 56,371 |
| Xylol | gals. | 12,728 |

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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on synthetic phenol were holding at previously established levels and there were no indications that there would be any immediate changes.

**Pyridin**—There had, before the steel strike, been some easing in the supply of the pharmaceutical material as a result of imports from abroad, but what with the strike on now domestic production was reduced and the item was again tight. It was said that users of the item were trying to buy as much as they could find to protect their inventories but this was not always an easy thing to do. While imports were of value, what the market really needed to put it in a comfortable position again was an ending of the steel strike. Prices were still holding at former levels during the week and there were no indications that there would be any immediate changes.

**Solvent Naphtha**—Price listings on this item were unchanged during the period under review and there were no suggestions from producers that they were planning any revisions in the immediate future. Their main problem was production. The steel strike had reduced output of solvent naphtha along with nearly everything else and while there were a few mills still running they were helping the situation somewhat but the output was naturally not what it was when the entire steel industry was in operation.

**Toluol**—The supply situation of this material showed no improvement during the past week and there were no signs that any improvement could be expected until peace was established in the steel industry. With most of the nation's steel plants shut down, the supply of the product was of course drastically reduced. There was some production resulting from the operations of the few steel plants that were not out on strike and from the gas plants but it was not nearly enough to satisfy the demand. There was nothing much that producers could do about the situation except hope for an early settlement in the steel strike. Meanwhile, there were no changes reported in the price structure and there were no indications that there were any expected in the immediate future.

**Xylol**—This material was just about impossible to obtain during the past week. It had been in tight supply even before the steel strike but following the shutdown in the steel industry it became much worse. Demand was running at high levels but producers were up against almost insurmountable obstacles when it came to trying to satisfy them. The steel industry had only a few unstruck plants running and there was some supply resulting from the operations of the gas plants but this was not sufficient to meet the needs of the market. Prices held to their old levels during the week and there were no indications that there would be any changes in the immediate future. The big interest among producers of this item was when the steel strike would be over so that they could get back to normal operations, and other considerations were not coming in for much attention while the supply remained difficult.

## Intermediates

**Acid Broener's**—The price of this material was reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no suggestions that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. Demand was showing a bit more strength and there was some tightness noted in the supply, but it was said that this did not amount to more than slight delays in filling orders.

**Acid, Cleve's**—Demand for this item was showing some pickup during the past week but the supply was not especially strong. There was some tightness noted in the supply and some producers were not able to fill orders immediately, although the delays were not great. As far as the price was concerned, there were no changes reported during the week and no indications that there were any in the offing.

**Acid, Gamma**—The supply picture was showing some slight tightness during the past week and it was said that delivery was not always available immediately, but delays were still not serious. Demand was running at somewhat higher levels. There were no changes reported in price and none were anticipated for the immediate future.

**Acid, J**—No change in price was reported for this material during the period under review nor were there any indications that there would be any in the near future. Demand was higher than it had been recently and there was some tightness in supply, but not of too serious a nature.

**Acid, Tobias**—Supplies of this material were reported to be on the tight side during the past week while the demand was holding up to good levels. There was no change reported in the price and no in-

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dications that there would be any immediately.

**Betanaphthol**—The technical material was said to be in good demand last week, with some of the demand coming from buyers who feared they would not be able to get any later on. Supplies were at fairly good levels and in general were just able to keep up with the demand. There were no changes reported in the price range.

**Metanitroparatoluidin**—Demand for this item was not at especially high levels last week and therefore there were no pinches noted in the supply. The price range remained unchanged.

**Paranitroanilin**—Demand for this item was reported to be strong during the past week. Producers were able to keep up with it but not able to do much more than that. There were no changes reported in the price.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—The supply of this item was still very short last week. This was a result of both the increased demand and the setbacks that the industry was suffering as a result of the strikes in steel and coal. Just about all of the available naphthalene was going into the production of the material and producers were running at capacity or as close to it as they could, but they were still not able to satisfy the market. The big problem with producers was how long they could expect the supply of naphthalene to hold out. Despite these conditions there were no changes in price announced and there was no suggestion that there might be any revisions in the near future.

## *Patents Available*

United States patents in the latest list of those available for licensing or sale include the following:—

Dewaxing oils, No. 2,461,115; owner, A. B. Separator-Nobel; correspondence to the De Laval Separator Company, 165 Broadway, New York 6, attention of C. S. Hapgood.

Colloidal sulphur, No. 2,458,764; owner, Henri Brunel; correspondence to John Imrie, 1329 E street, N.W., Washington 4.

Newly available government-owned patents include:—

Barium aluminate, No. 2,469,413; correspondence to the Solicitor, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25.

Aminating celiulose, No. 2,459,222; correspondence to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25.

Fireproofing compositions, No. 2,462,803; correspondence to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The following also are available for licenses by way of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture:—

Cottonseed protein fiber, No. 2,462,933.

5,5'-Dihydroxydiamyl ether, No. 2,467,798.

Dimethylene-d-gluconic acid polyesters, No. 2,453,150.

Itaconic acid, No. 2,462,981.

Oil recovery from alcohol, No. 2,469,147.

Peanut protein, No. 2,463,740.

Pentonic acids from pentoses, No. 2,463,784.

Protein-formaldehyde dispersion, No. 2,461,070.

Solvent-separation still, No. 2,460,117.

Wheat starch process, No. 2,455,981.

## Koppers Subsidiary Plans Industrial Coatings Plant

Plans for construction and operation of an industrial protective coatings plant of 25,000-ton annual capacity at Port Arthur, Ontario, by the By-Product Coke Company of Canada, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Koppers Company, have been announced by Brehon Somervell, president of Koppers.

Coaltar base coatings produced at the plant will be applied to pipelines transporting oil and natural gas from the Alberta oil fields. Initial contracts call for the delivery of 15,000 tons of enamel coatings for application on the Edmonton, Alberta, to Duluth, Minn., pipeline of Imperial Oil, Ltd., and an associated company in the United States.

By-Product Coke Company has arranged with Northern Wood Preservers, Ltd., of Port Arthur, for leasing of a site for the erection of the plant and for purchase of paint base pitch and certain other raw materials to be used at the plant. It is expected that the plant will be in full operation within three months.

## Hilton-Davis Operating New Betanaphthol Plant

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has completed its new betanaphthol plant in that city and has commenced full production, which approximates 5,000,000 pounds per year. The major portion of the material is being used by the company for the production of dyes and pigments, and the surplus is being shipped to other dyestuff and pigment manufacturers.

### S.A. Minerals Appoints Linz

South American Minerals & Menchandise Corporation, New York, has named Paul Linz chairman of its board of directors.

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## *Chemical Consultants*

*—Continued from page 5*

Machine Company, acting as moderator for the subsequent analytical discussion of Mr. Whitney's talk, related a number of instances of the negative attitude which unfortunately exists in industry. He too believed the consultant could do much to revive the confidence of industry in itself. A. N. Bower, chemical engineer with the Cornell Machine Company, advanced the postulate that a good sell should also be a good buy. Purchasing agents, he said, know well today what they want. The possibilities of consultants' selling helpful ideas were reviewed by Walter J. Riley, of the Westvaco Chemical Division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

The symposium on consultative selling of ideas was a part of the annual meeting of the association attended by some sixty-five members and guests. President Percy E. Landolt reviewed with appreciation the organization's progress as a clearing house for consultants since 1928, but he was dissatisfied with the membership's inadequacy of activity and growth. M. F. Lauro, the secretary, told of increasing activities and Mr. Landolt pointed out the development of informal luncheon meetings and of participation in the activities of other organizations. He also reported on the establishment of a bulletin which now has a circulation of 4,000 bimonthly. The office of publicity director had been created to handle that item, by amendment of the by-laws. Another amendment defined the duties of the committee on public relations.

Percy E. Landolt, who is in practice as a consulting engineer in New York, was re-elected as the president of the association and installed. Other members of the inaugurated official family are:—Vice-president, Stephen Laufer, of Schwartz Laboratories, New York; treasurer, Robert S. Aries, consulting chemical engineer, Brooklyn; secretary, Albert Parsons Sachs, consulting chemical engineer, New York.

Councillors entering upon a new three-year term are Charles Davidoff, New York; Erwin DiCyan, New York; Chester L. Knowles, New York; Harry A. Kuhn, Washington; A. Rosenboom, New York. Councillors with unexpired terms are Robert H. Bell (Lucius Pitkin, Inc.), New York; Carl Bussow (A. W. Dow, Inc.), New York; H. W. Dippel (Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.), New York; Jacques Errera, New York; C. E. P. Jeffreys (Truesdail Laboratories, Los Angeles; Werner Kreidl (Kreidl Physico-Chemical Laboratories), New York; Nicholas M. Molnar (Molnar Laboratories), New York; Helman Rosenthal (Dallas Laboratories), Dallas, Texas; Herbert R. Simonds, New York; Raymond Stevens (Arthur D. Little, Inc.), Cambridge, Mass.; A. Taub, College of Pharmacy, New York.

## *P.A.'s Eye View*

*—Continued from page 5*

ficiency and productivity per manhour are often mentioned in the reports this month. Indirect labor layoffs are reported higher than usual when compared to direct labor. Much more interest in holding onto a job is evidenced in the reports.

### Specific Commodity Changes

Lead, zinc, antimony, and tin, all down, headed the limited price change list this month.

Others recorded down:—Arsenic, caustic soda, cement, cotton waste, batteries, poultry, pork, canned fruits, scrap iron, menthol, mercury, manila rope, vegetable oils, shellac, starch, soda ash, tallow.

Up were:—Burlap, cement, flour, sugar, beef, coal, fuel oil, coke, hides and leather, Douglas fir, eastern pine veneers, propane, silver, textiles.

Harder to get :— Aluminum, brick, cement, coal, coke, copper scrap, nails, pipe, steel.

### Canada

In Canada, business is reported holding up better than in the United States, but the trend is down. The production decline is lower and slower than in the United States. Orderbooks are static, with a tendency to go lower. Commodity prices advanced again in much higher ratio than in the States, largely due to the higher cost of imports from the United States caused by currency devaluation. Inventory position is increasing as protection against anticipated price increases. Employment is off. Buying policy is slightly longer than in the United States. Canadian manufacturing industries are caught between price increases for United States materials and the competition of finished goods from currency devalued countries.


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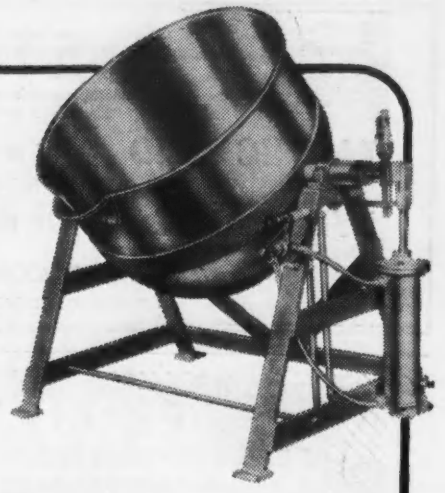

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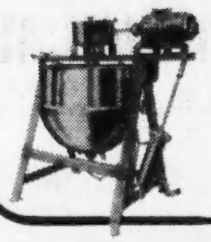

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| Potassium Persulfate | $K_2S_2O_8$ |
| Ammonium Persulfate | $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ |
| Sodium Carbonate Peroxide | $2NaCO_3.3\ H_2O_2$ |
| Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide | $Na_4P_2O_7.2\ H_2O_2$ |
| Urea Peroxide | $CO(NH_2)_2.\ H_2O_2$ |
| Calcium Peroxide 60% | $CaO_2$ |
| Magnesium Peroxide 15% 25% 50% | $MgO_2$ |
| Zinc Peroxide 55% | $ZnO_2$ |
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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

Feature of the textile and leather chemicals market last week was the announcement of lower new prices for quebracho extract and wattle bark for shipment owing to devalued foreign exchange. Quebracho extract was cut 1⅛ cents per pound and wattle bark $18 per ton. This caused the price index to decline to 304.2, compared with 368.9 at this time last year. The lower cost of these leading tanning materials was expected to increase tanners interest in replacements. Other tanning materials continued in slow demand.

Demand for sizing materials lacked snap last week as consumers continued to limit purchases to moderate quantities generally for prompt requirements. Trading in potato starch was centered in Idaho starch as old crop of Maine has been cleared from the market. Owing to the unclarified diversion program in Maine, production of starch has been delayed. There was little doing in tapioca starch with demand limited to spot delivery. Sago flour was offered freely for shipment and with trading slow, the market was easy.

Footwear output in August increased to 44,500,000 pairs, 36 percent more than July and 9 percent more than in August last year, according to the Census Bureau. Production of men's shoes were indicated at 8,700,000 pairs, during August against 6,400,000 pairs in July, an increase of 36 percent and 8,800,000 pairs August, 1948.

Exports of cotton cloth totaled 60,018,000 square yards during August, compared with 65,886,000 square yards in July, it was reported by the Office of International Trade. Exports of cloth were larger to Canada, Venezuela and Ceylon in August than in July. Shipments of cotton cloth during the first eight months of 1949 to Union of South Africa were 40,767,000 yards, against 71,127,000 yards for the same period in 1948 and to British Malaya, 9,333,000 yards and 80,849,000 yards, respectively.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Quebracho extract, clarified, 64 percent, 1⅛c. per lb.
ordinary, 63 percent, 1¼c. per lb.
Wattle bark, $18 per ton.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 304.2 | 305.1 | 310.0 | 368.9 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Chemicals

**Acetic Anhydride**—Moderate quantities moved steadily against contracts. Quotations remained steady.

**Bichromates**—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate increased in August, totaling 5,575 short tons, against 4,029 tons in July and 7,783 tons in August last year. Consumers absorbed fair-sized lots against current contracts. New business was light and spotty. Export inquiry was moderate. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

**Sodium Hydrosulphite** — Business was reported restricted to prompt requirements. Prices were without change and well held.

**Sulphonated Oils**—Trading was fairly active, but restricted to actual requirements. Prices of basic oils were unchanged and steady.

## Sizing Materials

**Blood Albumin**—Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Quotations were unchanged for albumin and dried soluble blood. Supplies were adequate to cover demand.

**Corn Dextrin**—Business was reported moderate, mainly for prompt needs as consumers showed little interest in forward requirements. All grades were steady at the recent decline. Gum was quoted at $7.05 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $6.79; dark, $6.89 and white $6.64, same basis.

**Corn Starch**—Trading continued fairly active for prompt delivery. Quotations were well held at the recent decline. Pearl was quoted at $5.37 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York. Powdered was 11c. per 100 pounds, more. Visible corn supply was increased 3,979,000 bushels to 16,487,000 bushels for the week ended October 22, against 2,150,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn carryover was indicated at 815,000,000 bushels on October 1 by the Agriculture Department. The department said stocks of old corn in all positions as of October 1 are undoubtedly the largest carryover in history. The corn carryover, added to the prospective 1949 corn crop of 3,476,986,000 bushels, assures the U. S. next year of about 4,300,000,000 bushels in total supplies of corn. Such supplies would be the largest in U. S. history and are certain to mean production restrictions of some type on the 1950 corn crop to prevent further surpluses.

**Egg Albumen**—Consumers continued to take fair-sized lots for actual requirements. Market ruled steady. Edible flake was quoted at $2.05 to $2.10 per pound, according to quantity. Demand for technical was light and quotations were unchanged at 98c. to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity. Egg prices will not average as high in 1950 as in 1949, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, because of increased supplies through at least the first six months, and the prospects for a slightly lower demand, average Springtime prices may fall as much as 10 percent or 15 percent from 1949, unless price supports are established to maintain a higher level. The present government price support program for eggs, providing price props for eggs at 90 percent of parity, expires January 1. Support for eggs after that will be left to the discretion of the secretary of agriculture.

**Egg Yolk**—Owing to the scarcity of domestic yolk, most of the trading took place in Chinese yolk on the basis of $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, duty paid for spot delivery. The supply situation has improved, due to recent arrivals. Domestic yolk stocks were nil and quoted nominally at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound, as to seller.

**Potato Starch**—Consumers continued to take fair-sized lots for prompt requirements. Market remained steady. Old crop stocks of Maine starch have been cleaned up and trading was restricted to shipment from Idaho. Carlots were held at 6.30c. per pound, carlots, New York basis, and 7¼c. exwarehouse, on the spot. New production in Maine was reported delayed by the unsettled diversion program.

**Sago Flour**—Demand was confined to small lots. Shipments were easy and ranged from 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to arrival. Spot stocks were unchanged at 5c. to 5½c. per pound, as to quantity.

**Tapioca Starch**—Quiet demand continued to dominate this market. Spot stocks moved in small quantities for actual needs. High-grades ranged from 9c. to 10c. per pound, as to quantity, exwarehouse; medium, 8c. to 8½c., and low, 7c. to 7½c.

## Tanning Materials

**Cutch**—Inquiry for replacements were reported fair. Shipments were maintained at current levels. Offers from primary centers continued light. Arrival of 20 bags were reported at New York from Liverpool last week.

**Mangrove Bark**—Business lacked snap. Offers for shipment from South America were maintained at former levels. Inquiry for replacements was spotty.

**Myrobalans** — Primary market was reported steady, though interest in replacements was light. Offers for shipment were not liberal, as supplies were said to be limited.

**Quebracho Extract**—Prices for quebracho extract for shipment were reduced 1⅛c. per pound, as a result of the devalued Argentine peso. Clarified, 64 percent tannin was quoted at 9c. per pound, bags, carlots, exdock, duty extra and ordinary, 63c. percent, 8 5/16c. per pound, same basis. Offerings were liberal at the lower levels. Imports were reported at 7,200 bags at New York last week against former contracts.

**Valonia**—Trading was quiet. Business of late has been confined to cups. Shipments were quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock. Arrivals of 4,100 bags of cup were noted at New York last week.

**Wattle** — Offers of bark became more liberal last week and shipments were quoted at a reduction of $18 per ton below levels prevailing before the devaluation of the pound sterling. Fair average bark was quoted at $65 per ton, and merchantable, $62 to $63 per ton, exdock, December forward shipment. Extract also was offered freely at 6¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra, for prompt shipment.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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## Tanners' Council Sets Annual Meeting Program

An informal report on hide and leather conditions in Western Europe by members of a recent government-sponsored mission to that area is expected to be one of the features of the annual meeting of the Tanners' Council of America at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on November 3 and 4. Representatives of other important hide and skin producing and consuming countries and a spokesman on the United States outlook will round out a panel on world hide and skin prospects and markets.

Highlights of the first day's session, on November 3, include the annual address by the council's president, Sherwood B. Gay; a discussion of the meat industry's public relations campaign by Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute; an analysis of economic trends and consequences of devaluation by Charles P. Roos, president of the Econometric Institute; and a leather demand panel composed of spokesmen for various leather consuming industries, including W. W. Stephenson, National Shoe Manufacturers Association; James H. Casey, National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers; E. H. Rath, American Leather Belting Association; and Thomas A. Buckley, Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America.

Gen. Frank L. Howley, recently retired United States commandant in Berlin, will be the speaker at the open luncheon on the first day. Making one of his first personal appearances since his return from Germany, he will tell council members and guests about the difficulties encountered in four years of dealing with the Russians.

## Textile Research Inst. Plans Annual Meeting

The Textile Research Institute will hold its twentieth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 1 and 2, and will hold open house at its research laboratories in Princeton, N. J., on December 3. The program for the meeting is as follows:—

**December 1**

The first day of the meeting is designated scientific research day, and the following papers will be presented:—"Some Recent Studies on Wool," by James H. Wakelin, associate director of research of the institute; "Biochemical Mechanism of Cellulose Breakdown by Microorganisms," by Ralph G. H. Siu, research director of the general laboratories, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot Research & Development Laboratories; "Recent Researches on Silk Fibroin," by Hugh S. Taylor, dean of the graduate school and chairman of the department of chemistry, Princeton University, and "Some Aspects of Fabric Hand," by R. M. Hoffman and L. F. Beste, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

**December 2**

The program planned for the second day will trace the part research plays in the textile industry. The speakers will be W. E. Coughlin, director of the textile laboratory, Good Housekeeping Institute; Rene Bouvet, American Viscose Corporation; Walter Hamburger; director of the Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., and John H. Dillon, director of research of the institute.

A. G. Ashcroft, president of the institute, will present his annual report at the luncheon session, and will be followed by a discussion of "Textile Progress from Fundamental Research" by Andrew E. Buchanan jr., assistant general manager of the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

## Carbide & Carbon Has Name for New Staple Film

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, has announced the name "Dynel" for its new staple fiber. The name specifically denotes acrylonitrile-vinyl chloride staple to distinguish it from older "Vinyon" yarns developed by Carbide.

Among the many advantages of the product are high resilience, "loft," warmth, strength, fire-resistance, moth-proofness and fungus inertness, the company points out. In addition, the fiber is said to possess dimensional stability and to dry rapidly. It can be dyed readily on conventional machinery and is expected to sell at a moderate price. It can be handled easily on cotton, wool, worsted and spun silk systems.

## Chemical Output Workers Reported Higher in August

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in August, 1949, as compared with the number in July, and in June, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

| | 1949 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | August | July | June |
| Chemicals and allied products | 458,000 | 453,000 | 464,600 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 49,800 | 50,700 | 52,300 |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 135,300 | 135,900 | 139,100 |
| Drugs and medicines | 60,000 | 59,200 | 59,900 |
| Paints, pigments, fillers | 41,700 | 41,000 | 42,600 |
| Fertilizers | 24,800 | 24,000 | 24,900 |
| Vegetable, animal oils and fats | 38,500 | 36,300 | 38,700 |
| Other | 108,000 | 105,700 | 106,300 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 190,000 | 189,000 | 189,000 |
| Petroleum refining | 150,000 | 150,300 | 149,600 |
| Coke and by-products | 17,000 | 17,300 | 18,000 |
| Other | 22,900 | 21,300 | 21,600 |

## Atlantic Chemical Names Shore Technical Director

Atlantic Chemical Company, Centredale, R. I., has appointed James C. Shore technical director and has placed him in charge of application development, technical service and sales promotion. Mr. Shore was formerly chief chemist of the Glenlyon Print Works, a division of the Sayles Finishing Plants. He has also been associated with the United States Finishing Company.

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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes in this market last week were confined to drug items. Procaine hydrochloride advanced 25 cents per pound, following an initial move upward by some producers as reported in the previous issue. Back of the advance lay the increasing labor and manufacturing costs. Agar price controls by the government in primary foreign markets were lifted and this was reflected immediately in a domestic market decline of 10 cents per pound, as some dealers moved to unload high cost material. Alphatocopherol and its acetate were reduced $100 per kilo, and the menthol market was off 35 cents per pound. The index dropped 1.1 points becoming 256.0.

Lower prices were announced for November on cacodylic acid, and on amphetamine salts, as reported in more detail below. The occasionally lower price quotations on quantity purchases of hexylresorcinol were becoming more widespread, with indications that the market in November would settle at a slightly lower level. Holdings of agar stocks in this country were regarded as relatively low, with heavy stocks in primary markets, foreshadowing a probably sharp decline in prices in the immediate future as a result of the lifting of government price controls.

The codliver oil market was firm in price, and fishliver oils of high potency as well as natural and synthetic vitamin A esters held to the lower price levels established the previous week. Trading was particularly slow in fishliver oils, and in some areas such as Los Angeles, processors were holding heavy inventories which they were unable to move because trading was at a virtual standstill.

Menthol in the far eastern primary markets was softer. Sodium salts were firm in price, lead salts were unchanged, and zinc salts were holding to former levels. In all cases supplies were abundant from which shipments were being made promptly at a moderate and steady rate.

Streptomycin demand continued at a high level and material moved almost directly from production into consuming channels. Penicillin was plentiful and consumption was at a sustained high rate.

Demand for organic solvents continued heavy, with producers of all types of solvent materials reporting strong demand moving from adequate supplies under a firm price structure.

The British Treasury has exempted from Key Industry Duty for the period September 19 through December 31, 2-pentanol, and 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol. Also exempted from duty for the period October 6 through December 31, was acetylacetone.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Cocoa butter, 4½c. per lb.
Procaine hydrochloride, 25c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Agar, 10c. per lb.
Alphatocopherol, $100 per kilo.
acetate, $100 per kilo.
Menthol, 35c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 256.0 | 257.1 | 260.1 | 260.1 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

**Acid, Cacodylic**—Price schedules announced for November in some quarters, listed this item some $2 per pound under other schedules, with 25 pound lots listed at $10.50 per pound and 50 pound lots at $10.

**Agar**—Controlled prices on this item were lifted last week by the Japanese government. Accordingly, with producers anxious to sell in the American market, prices were expected to decline promptly. Some dealers immediately moved to unload high cost stocks by reducing prices. Strictly No. 1 Kobe was quoted as low as $2.25 per pound for strip, $2.40 for granular and $2.60 for powder. Some dealers as of press time were still holding to former price schedules.

Lower agar prices were expected in the near future, and it was estimated in some quarters that by December agar may be as low as $1.25 per pound, since prices are no longer pegged at a high level by government controls at the source. Others quarters felt the drop might not be that severe.

Holdings of United States dealers were said to be relatively low in anticipation of lower prices, while stocks in primary markets were reported as high.

During the first seven months of this year, exports of agar from South Korea were valued at $302,000, based on an exchange rate of 900 won per United States dollar although the official rate of exchange during the first seven months of 1949 was 450 won per dollar.

**Amphetamine Salts**—Effective prices as of November 1 were announced by one producer in which various reductions were made. Dextrorotary amphetamine citrate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate formerly listed at $40 per pound were reduced to $36 per pound, a decline of $4. Dextrolaevorotary amphetamine citrate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate formerly quoted at $7.50 per pound were reduced to $6.50, a decline of $1 per pound. These prices refer to five pound quantities of dextrorotary materials and to 25 pound lots of dextro-laevo materials, effective in November.

**Calcium Phenolsulphonate**—A moderate demand was reported on this item, which was being supplied from adequate stocks under a price structure of 64 to 65 cents per pound in drum quantities.

**Castor Oil**—The market in medicinal oil was reported as steady with prices holding to former levels on both oil and beans.

Arrivals of beans at United States ports last week amounted to 42,135 bags equivalent to 6,320,250 pounds, compared with 71,011 bags or 10,651,650 pounds the previous week, and 29,215 bags or 4,382,250 pounds during the corresponding week of 1948.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 1,385,926 bags equivalent to 207,888,900 pounds, compared with 1,112,473 bags or 166,966,950 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

In 1948 Brazil exported 163,515 metric tons of castor beans valued at 439,715,000 cruzeiros, and 5,212 metric tons of castor oil, according to a report from Brazil. The oil was valued at 40,146,000 cruzeiros. Back in 1939 Brazil exported 125,000 metric tons of castor beans and 580 metric tons of oil.

**Cocoa Butter**—The price of cocoa butter increased to 43 cents per pound in bag carlots, and 43½ cents in less than carlot quantities late last week. This was a total increase of 4½ cents made over the last few days, as the market underwent a series of small advances.

**Codliver Oil** — Following the recent price decline, the domestic market was reported as firm last week. Supplies were adequate and trading steady.

From the United Kingdom, it was reported that since the British revocation of the Order controlling codliver oil and veterinary oil July 1, 1949, licenses are no longer needed to manufacture codliver oil in England. Local refiners are said to be able to supply the greater portion of the country's needs, with some left over for export. The only British imports are for small limited quantities of special oil. Refineries are established at Hull and Grimsby which are the two ports at which most of the fish catch is landed. It was estimated that the fishlivers available from the yearly landings are about 500,000 hundredweight.

Imports of codliver oil by the United States during the January-June period of this year amounted to well over eight million pounds, almost equivalent to twice the amount imported during the corresponding period of 1948.

**Fishliver Oil**—The price of crude fishliver oils remained unchanged last week. Trading was described as inactive. Price quotations currently prevailing on prime fishliver oils and on fishliver oil concentrates per million A units were as follows: For the 100,000 potency material, 24c; 200,000 unit material, 28c.; 300,000 unit material, 31c.; 400,000 unit material, 33c., and 500,000 unit material, 36c.

Imports of sharkliver oil during the January-June period amounted to over two million pounds and was slightly in excess of imports of the same period in 1948.

Fishliver exports from South Korea during July of this year amounted to 3,800 kilos, compared with 8,000 kilos during June.

It was reported from Los Angeles that the fishliver oil market there had practically folded up, brokers were said to be dropping all listings, and one of the largest producers in that area had gone out of business, with other processors holding

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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large inventories which they were unable to move. At present, it was reported, there was no indication from the trade there as to whether this was a temporary or an extended situation.

**Hexylresorcinol**—There was still a significant differential in price quotations amid the various producers of this item, and the price pattern was not clean cut. While fifty pound lots in the current market appeared to be generally moving at $19 per pound, there was some business being done at $17 on firm orders. The developing price pattern likely to be in effect November 1 appeared to range from $17 per pound for 50-pound lots up to $20 per pound for five-pound quantities. Supplies were regarded as quite adequate, and demand steady at a moderate rate.

**Iodoform**—This material was firmly quoted in the range of $4.45 to $4.60 per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies were abundant from which the limited but steady consuming demand was being satisfied.

**Lead Acetate**—Supplies of this item were readily available under a firm price position in which crystals were quoted at 21½c. to 26c. per pound in drum quantities. Granular and powdered acetate were quoted at 22¼c. to 26¼c. per pound. Demand was steady and business volume moderate.

**Lecithin**—Demand for edible soya lecithin was reported as definitely more brisk, while prices remained firm and unchanged from levels prevailing over recent weeks. Supplies were reported as ample.

**Menthol**—The spot market in this item was reported as weaker last week. The Brazilian material was generally quoted at $11.15 to $11.25 per pound, but business was reported to have been done below this figure at around $11 per pound. Trading was generally quiet.

Chinese material, which had been holding to an abnormally high level in the primary market, was reported to be reduced to around $9.50 to $9.75 per pound at the source, but this represented material which would not arrive before January, it was reported. To this price, of course, there still had to be added the shipping costs, duty, and other charges, which would bring its spot position appreciably above the primary market levels. Imports amounted to 250 cases arriving at New York last week.

**Milk Powder**—Prices were unchanged from levels of the previous week. Fair demand in a steady market was reported. Production declined somewhat, but supplies were still superabundant, necessitating continued heavy buying by the government. CCC purchases amounted to 7,150,014 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 1,652,660 pounds of roller

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process material at parity prices during the period of October 14 to 20.

**Methanol**—Natural methanol output in August was 157,000 gallons, compared with a July production of 136,000 gallons. Prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

**Procaine Hydrochloride**—Last week the last producer of procaine hydrochloride adhering to the old price schedule of $3.75 per pound in 1,000-pound lots, adjusted prices upward in line with quotations recently advanced by other producers in which 1,000-pound lots were quoted at $4 per pound. The upward price adjustment was reported as necessary because of increased material and labor costs making the former price schedule no longer feasible.

Accordingly, the price per pound of procaine hydrochloride currently prevailing was $4 for 1,000-pound lots, $4.10 for 500-pound lots, $4.25 for 100-pound lots and $4.35 for 50-pound lots.

**Silver Nitrate**—The price position of this item was steady. Production in August of this year was reported by the Bureau of Census as 2,358,000 ounces, compared with a July output of 2,906,000 ounces, and a production level in August of last year of 2,402,000 ounces.

**Silver Proteinate**—This material was reported as in ample supply and moving steadily at a moderate rate of demand. Prices were firm at levels prevailing over recent months in which the 1,000-ounce quantities of USP mild was quoted at 95c. per ounce, while the strong NF material was quoted at 90c. per ounce.

**Sodium Cacodylate**—The price position of this item was firm and apparently stable at a range of $7 to $8 per pound varying as to quantity from 5 to 100 pounds. Supplies were adequate.

**Sodium Acetate**—The NF crystalline material was generally quoted in drum quantities at 16c. per pound. Supplies were plentiful and the demand limited.

**Sodium Hydroxide**—This material moved in steady substantial quantity for the CP material at a firm price of 23c. per pound for pellets. Supplies were abundant.

**Sodium Phenolsulphonate** — Granular material was priced at 38c. to 39c. per pound, while powdered material was quoted at 41c. to 42c. in drums. Supplies were adequate and demand reported as maintaining a steady volume in moderate quantities.

**Sodium Sulphate**—The price situation prevailing on this USP item was subject to some variation between different producers. In some quarters the item was quoted at 17c. to 17½c. per pound on both crystalline and granular material. In other quarters, the crystalline material was listed at 18½c. to 19c. per pound, while the granular was quoted at 15½c. to 16c. These prices referred to drum quotations, the ½c. spread in each case being the difference between one and five drums.

On the NF VII grade, granular material, prices were variously quoted in different quarters with some at 20c. to 20½c., and others at 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Supplies in all cases were quite ample to meet the steady moderate level of demand.

**Streptomycin**—Supplies were reported to be generally adequate but with no accumulation of surplus. Demand was strong and such as to cause production to move directly into consuming channels. Prices were firm and unchanged.

A report from France indicated that the Societe Industrielle pour la Fabrication des Antibiotiques, which is a subsidiary of Societe Francaise des Glycerines and the Establissments Fournier-Ferrier, had concluded an agreement with a United States chemical corporation. The American firm will license the new French company to use its processes for the manufacture of streptomycin, and it at the same time acquires a financial interest in the French company. Streptomycin is also reported to be made at Vitry in France, by the Societe Rhone-Poulenc. Both streptomycin operations are to be financed by Marshall plan credits.

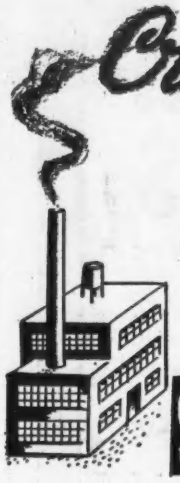
Streptomycin can now only be manufactured for sale in the United Kingdom under license, and it must conform to prescribed conditions of strength, quality, and purity in accordance with requirements specified by the Therapeutic Substances Amendment Regulations, 1949, which have been made by the Minister of Health.

**Vitamin A**—Synthetic acetate having a potency of 1,000,000 A units per gram was currently quoted at 43c. per million units. The synthetic palmitate was also quoted at 43c. per million units, but is a material having a potency of 800,000 A units per gram.

The natural vitamin A acetate materials of varying potencies recently assumed a lower price position in line with fishliver concentrates and other vitamin A materials. The current schedule of prices stood in the range of 28c. to 32c. per million units, varying as to potency, while quotations on natural A acetate having a potency from 351,000 to 450,000 A units per gram was quoted at 30c. to 34c. The 451,000 to 750,000 potency material was quoted at 33c. to 37c., and the 751,000 to 1,000,000 material at 35c. to 39c.

**Vitamin E**—Another drastic price reduction developed in the alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate market last week in which prices were reduced by $100 per kilo, dropping from the former schedule of $450 per kilo to the new lower level of $350 per kilo. Economies in production were said to be in large part the reason behind the decline.

The price quotations of the alcohol and the acetate have long been identical, but the price pattern of both items over the past year and a half have been spectacular. In June of 1948 the price of vitamin E was $750 per kilo. In April of this year, prices dropped to $600 per kilo, followed in July by another drop to $450 per kilo. Last week's decline brought the total price reductions per kilo this year to $400, establishing current quotations at

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less than half the price the item was commanding in March of this year.

**Zinc Phenolsulphonate** — This material was firmly priced at 33c. to 34c. per pound for the granular material and at 36c. to 37c. per pound for the powder. These prices were for drum quantities, which were reported as being shipped promptly from ample stocks under limited demand.

## APMA Names Additional 1949-50 Committee Heads

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has appointed additional committees for the 1949-50 year. Chairmen of the various groups are:—

Associate membership, Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation; guests and greeters, Lee Klemmer, Modern Medicine; interim contact, Dr. F. B. Fisk, Pitman-Moore Company; legislative, R. C. Gasen, Bristol Laboratories; publicity, M. E. Herz, Modern Medicine; registration, R. M. Yale, S. B. Penick & Co.; research board, Dr. Martin Lasersohn, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

Sales and advertising, eastern section, John N. McDonnell, Schering Corporation; western section, Joseph A. Hailer, Rexall Drug Company; central section, H. L. Davis, Flint, Eaton & Co.; scientific, eastern section, Dr. John C. Bird, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company; central section, Sereck H. Fox, Gelatin Products Division, R. P. Scherer Corporation; western section, Richard Burgess, Don Baxter, Inc.

Subcommittee of scientific committee on sanitary conditions in drug industry, Dr. D. M. Copley, Norwick Pharmacal Company; committee on the World Medical Association, Howard B. Fonda, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Named as councillor to the United States Chamber of Commerce was M. C. Eaton, Norwich Pharmacal Company, and as chairman of the delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference, John L. Hammer, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

## ADMA Medical Section To Meet November 1-2

The medical section of the American Drug Manaufacturers Association will meet in Chicago on November 1 and 2. The featured address in the morning of the first day will be given by Dr. David S. Ruhe, Medical Film Institute, who will discuss "Problems of Film Production as Encountered in the Pharmaceutical Industry." In the afternoon there will be an address by Dr. Henry Welch, Food and Drug Administration.

On the second day, the section will hold a business meeting in the morning, and in the afternoon Maj. Edwin J. Pulaski, chief of the surgical research unit at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will discuss "The Army Surgical Research Unit Organization and Objectives."

## American Molasses Elects Taussig Executive Vice-Pres.

The American Molasses Company, New York, has elected Richard S. Taussig executive vice-president. Mr. Taussig, who is a grandson of William Taussig, founder of the company, was formerly vice-president in charge of Chicago operations.

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## Bids Wanted

**Abrasive,** 38,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Kelly Base, Texas) invitation 119, November 8.

**Acetylene & oxygene,** Army Quartermaster (Schenectady, N. Y.) invitation 27, November 1.

**Aluminium sulphate,** crushed, 2,240,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9419, November 4.

**Ammonium nitrate,** 60 tons, Army Engineers Corps (Little Rock, Ark.) invitation CIVENG-34, November 15.

**Ammonium sulphate,** 90 tons, Army Engineers Corps (Little Rock, Ark) invitation CIVENG-34, November 15.

**Biologics,** Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 150, November 10; Diphtheria toxin diagnostic tests with control tests, invitation 153, November 3.

**Calcium hypochlorite,** 50,580 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 98-S, November 2.

**Carbon dioxide,** solid, 50,000 pounds, Navy department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9293. November 16.

**Carbon Tetrachloride,** 1,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 105, November 7.

**Cleaning compound,** 11,250 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37) invitation 67, November 21.

**Dichlorodifluoromethane,** liquid, 4,785 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9418, November 7.

**Drugs:** amphetamine sulphate tablets, 22,176 boxes of six, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 154, November 10; procaine hydrochloride with epinephrine cartridges, 43,888 cans, various deliveries, invitation 156, November 9; penicillin G, crystalline, 43,200 bottles, one million units each, invitation 150, November 10; calcium levulinate, invitation 139, November 4.

**Fluoboric acid,** 700 pounds, lead fluoborate, 4,000 pounds, and tin fluoborate, 500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 64, November 14.

**Glycerin,** as required, through June 30, 1950, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 151, November 14.

**Hand cream cleaner,** 3,948 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-M-82176-R, November 4.

**Hydraulic oil,** 6,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5747, November 22.

**Lacquer,** 7,748 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9418, November 7.

**Lard Oil,** 13,600 gallons, U. S. Air Force, (Wright Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 938-290, November 8.

**Milk powder,** type I, 50,040 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 266, November 15.

**Oleomargarine,** 179,558 pounds, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 1827, November 15.

**Oxygen,** technical, 210,000 cubic feet, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 1) invitation 4909, November 1.

**Paint, enamel,** 5,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-000, November 7; 24,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9418, November 7; **various,** 1,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Lowry Base, Denver 7) invitation 6 November 8.

**Paraffin wax,** 1,500,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9253, November 21.

**Photographic chemicals:** including acetic acid, 16,500 pounds; potassium alum, 3,000 pounds; potassium bromide, 4,750 pounds; sodium acetate 250 pounds; sodium borate, 400 pounds; sodium hydroxide, 300 pounds; sodium sulphate, 94,500 pounds; sodium sulphocynate, 90 pounds; hydroquinone, 16.00 pounds; calgon, 1,500 pounds; metol, 6,300 pounds; sodium carbonate, 10,000 pounds; sodium sulphate, 40,000 pounds; sodium thiosulphate, 50,000 pounds; sodium metaborate, 3,000 pounds; developer, 85,640 units, each to make one gallon; fixer, 74,856 units, each to make one gallon; acacia, 25,640 pounds; sulphuric acid, 600 pounds; glacial acetic acid, 40,000 pounds; ammonium hydroxide, 58,000 pounds; kit chemicals for processing reversible film, for processing color printon; ferrotype compound, etc., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-268, November 3; X-ray developer, rapid type, 2,208 one-gallon units, and fixer, 1,860 one-gallon units, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 133, November 2.

**Pigments,** titanium oxide, dry, 5,000 pounds, and white lead, in oil, 10,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9418, November 7; white lead paste, 3,750 pounds, Signal Corps Procurement Agency (Philadelphia 45) invitation 345, November 25, white lead, semi-paste, 6,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Mountain Home, Tenn., invitation 50-148, November 2.

**Salad oil,** 37,780 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 99-S, November 3.

**Salt,** rock, 80,000 pounds and iodized table, 90,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation IN-82025-R, November 7.

**Shellac,** orange flake, 4,000 pounds. Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9418, November 7.

**Shortening,** 152,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 261, November 10.

**Soap,** toilet, milled, 19,026 pounds, powdered, 21,750 pounds, and white floating, 16,262½ pounds; soap-borax, compound, powdered, 1,260 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3W-82006-R., November 1.

**Sodium nitrate,** 120 tons, Army Engineers Corps (Little Rock, Ark.) invitation CIVENG-34, November 15.

**Solvents,** dry cleaning liquid and paint thinner, various deliveries, period contract, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9287, November 9.

**Varnish,** embossing, 800 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-186, November 4.


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## *Antihistaminic Drugs*

*—Continued from page 4*

treatment of colds and is sold only pursuant to a prescription.

Several medical commenters on the use of antihistaminics in the treatment of colds have raised a question of their desirability because of the sedative effect of many of them. Combination with amphetamine sulphate has been suggested, but it is declared that neohetramine and neoantergan produce little or no drowsiness. It is cautioned, with all, that the driving of an automobile should not be undertaken after the taking of an antihistaminic.

### Plax Appoints Distributors

Plax Corporation, division of Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, Conn., has named four sales agents to handle distribution of "Plaxpak," its squeezable, unbreakable polyethylene bottles.

The firms, which will take over distribution November 15, are:—J. Rabinowitz & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, covering metropolitan New York; Zuckerman-Honickman, Inc., Philadelphia, handling that metropolitan area; Continental Glass Company, Chicago, servicing the Chicago area, and S. H. Ansel & Sons, South Boston, which will take care of distribution in the metropolitan Boston area. Each firm will maintain warehouse stocks of the plastic bottles in standard shapes in a complete range of sizes.

### Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in July was 4,772,109 as compared with 4,945,590 in June, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 804,927 in July, against 852,413 in June; chemicals, 472,569 in July, against 473,025 in June; toiletries, 422,243 in July, against 409,894 in June.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in July was 2,973,518, as compared with 2,982,436 in June. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 183,789 in July, against 215,449 in June; chemicals, 88,783 in July against 80,425 in June; toiletries, 115,268 in July, against 106,380 in June.

### Merrell Engages Schlichting

The Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, has added Dr. David Schlichting to its scientific staff. Dr. Schlichting, who has been assigned to the pharmaceutical department, will specialize in development of new pharmaceutical product dosage forms.

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## Witco Chemical Has New Aluminum Stearate

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has developed a new aluminum stearate called "No. 22-G Grade" for the grease industry. The material is said to possess extremely high gelling characteristics and, from the standpoint of yield and economy, the manufacturer states that it is unequalled.

Stability of greases containing "No. 22-G" is said to be excellent, with less bleeding during storage. Even extreme working of 100,000 strokes does not change penetration values appreciably from those obtained after 5,000 strokes, according to Witco.

## Merrell Names White Hospital Sales Head

W. Burl White has been promoted to hospital sales manager of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceuticals, Cincinnati. He succeeds Charles A. Dillon, who was recently appointed general sales manager of Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, an affiliate of Merrell.

Mr. White has been with the Merrell organization for twelve years as sales representative, and since 1944 as territorial assistant in the southwest division, with headquarters in Kansas City. In his new post he will be responsible for the promotion of Merrell products to hospitals throughout the country.

### Colton Assigns Stevenson

Arthur Colton Company, builder of pharmaceutical and packaging machinery, Detroit, has named Gustie Stevenson chief engineer. He was formerly chief engineer with F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia. The Colton firm also announced that Al Kath had become chief development engineer, while Kenneth E. Rogers was made director of sales.

### Britain Sets Prescription Price

The British government has amended its public health program to require the payment of 1 shilling, equal to about 14 cents in United States money, for each prescription filled. The change came as part of a program announced by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee to cut government expenses and stop inflation.

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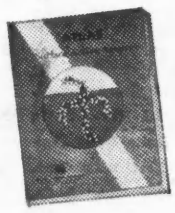

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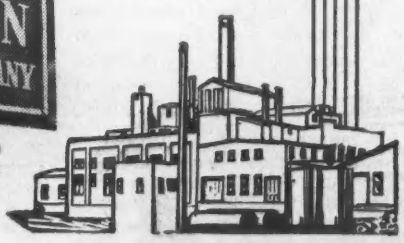
Appleton, Wisconsin
San Francisco, Calif.



# Imports at United States Ports

## New York

AGAR—20 bls, Natural Products Corp, Sally Maersk, Kobe
50 bls, Consumers Import Co, Sally Maersk, Nogoya
ALMOND OIL—8 cs, Excambion, Marseilles
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Notos, Port au Prince
ANILINE COLORS—47 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Excambion, Genoa
22 dms, Ciba Co, Niew Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANISE—220 bgs, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
OIL—10 dms, Kane Import Corp, President Tyler, Hong Kong
ANTIMONY ORE—1,440 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta
645 bgs, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta
780 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta
966 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santa Isabel, Antofagasta
REGULUS—12 cks, Charles Gitlan & Co, Arnedyk, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—352 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Murwal, Inc, Elizabeth Bakke, Port Sudan
100 bgs, National City Bank, Parthia, Liverpool
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, American Inventor, London
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
150 bgs, William H Allison & Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
756 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Inc, Elizabeth Bakke, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Meer Corp, Elizabeth Bakke, Port Sudan
ARECA NUTS—160 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Fernfield, Colombo
ARSENIC—79 bbls, Cia Minera Asarco, S A, Agwiprincess, Tampico
POWDER, WHITE—80 bbls, European Chemical Co, Mormacpine, Gdynia
ASBESTOS, FIBER—580 bgs, Johns Manville Products Corp, Elizabeth Bakke, Fremantle
ATTARI—14 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
BALSAM OIL—1 dm, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
BALSAMIFERA OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Joshua, Port au Prince
BARBASCO ROOT—1,798 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Palma, Iquitos
1,200 bls, H A Astlett Co, Palma, Iquitos
BARYT PAPER—1 pk, W Reimerdes Co, Black Gull, Bremen
1 cs, Grant Photo Co, Queen Elizabeth, London
1 pk, W Reimerdes Co, Azalea City, Bremen
1 pk, W Reimerdes Co, American Inventor, Bremen
66 dms, American Express Co, American Inventor, London
BAYBERRY WAX—73 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Santa Isabel, Buenaventura
BEES WAX—170 bgs, African Pilgrim, Pointe Noire
14 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Notos, Jacmel
32 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Joshua, Port au Prince
4 bgs, Joshua, Port au Prince
25 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Agwiking, Havana
83 blocks, Cornelius Products Co, American Inventor, London
22 bgs, Schutte & Focke Co, Kathryn, Trujillo
13 bgs, Poons & Co, Kathryn, Trujillo
10 bgs, R Fabien & Co, Agwidale, Havana
20 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Agwidale, Havana
BERGAMOT OIL—50 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
50 cs, Emma Bakke, Messina
BERYL ORE—500 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Dominic, Joao Pessoa
173 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Dominic, Pernambuco
32 bbls, Bureau of Federal Supply, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
OXIDE—2 cs, R A Cavin Woods Blainston, Exbrook, Genoa
BISMUTH—34 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Luisa, Callao
64 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Isabel, Callao
BONES—1,432 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Rio Arazo, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Excambion, Alexandria
BRUCINE SULPHATE—4 cs, Sterling Drugs, Inc, American Inventor, London
CANARYSEED—454 bgs, Cyprla, Istanbul
4,591 bgs, Cyprla, Tekirdag
CANDELILLA WAX—3,750 bgs, G Jimenez Corp, Agwiprincess, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—475 bgs, Catz American Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Inger Skov, Porto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Palma, Fortaleza
66 bgs, F W Steadman Co, Palma, Fortaleza
440 bgs, Simab Corp, Palma, Fortaleza
165 bgs, Palma, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Palma, Fortaleza
36 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Palma, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Palma, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Palma, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Palma, Fortaleza
50 bgs, A G Lange & Son, Palma, Fortaleza
88 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Palma, Parnahyba
523 bgs, Palma, Parnahyba
363 bgs, Bank of South America, Palma, Parnahyba
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Palma, Parnahyba
213 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Palma, Parnahyba
64 bgs, Palma, Parnahyba
216 bgs, Simab Corp, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
90 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Natal
63 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Dominic, Bahia
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Dominic, Bahia
53 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dominic, Bahia
CAROBS—126 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
100 bgs, Exbrook, Larnaca
CASEIN—314 bgs, Eugene Lang, Inc, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—107 bgs, Karl H Landes, Inc, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
300 bls, Arthur G Dunn & Co, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
100 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
100 bls, Sino Java Handel, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
150 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong
200 bls, K H Landes & Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong
300 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong
200 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—16,934 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fletero, Recife
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Fletero, Santos
3,235 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Palma, Fortaleza
1,000 bgs, Palma, Parnahyba
10,186 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacpenn, Salvador
5,944 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Bahia
381 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Notos, Jacmel
CASTORBEANS—364 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Joshua, Port au Prince
400 bgs, National City Bank, Joshua, Cape Haitien
1,694 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Fredrika, Santos
OIL—608 tons, Mormacpenn, Santos
CELERYSEED—170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Inc, Elizabeth Bakke, Bombay
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—30 cs, M Michel & Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
4 dms, M Michel & Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tivives, Puerto Cortes
7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Inger Skov, Porto Barrios
160 dms, A Maschmeijer, jr, Co, Inger Skov, Porto Barrios
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Inger Skov, Porto Barrios
12 dms, Kane Import Co, Sally Maersk, Keelung
13 dms, Shanghai Union Trading Co, Sally Maersk, Keelung
17 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Sally Maersk, Keelung
COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Port Wyndham, Port Chalmers
COCONUT OIL—1,086 tons, E F Drew & Co, Fernfield, Cebu
319 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Allegheny Victory, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—60 bbls, H A Gogarty, Inc, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
291 bbls, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
5 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Palma, Manaos
COPAL GUM—13 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, President Tyler, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—943 bgs, M J Golombeck, Fletero, Buenos Aires
3,049 bgs, Orgam Commercial Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
934 bgs, Orgam Commercial Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—219 dms, H A Gogarty Inc, American Veteran, Liverpool
1 cs, H A Gogarty Inc, American Veteran, Liverpool
80 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Parthia, Liverpool
143 dms, H A Gogarty Inc, Parthia, Liverpool
CRINOTHENE—1 cs, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, American Veteran, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—1,004 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Palma, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—203 bgs, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
228 bgs, Ditecht & Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
DANDELION ROOT—20 bls, Allaire Woodward & Co, Arnedyk, Antwerp
DIACETYL—13 cs, Lucidol Division, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—48 bgs, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
DRAGONS BLOOD—6 cs, American Inventor, London
DRUGS, CRUDE—13 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Emma Bakke, Genoa
46 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Black Gull, Hamburg
6 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Sally Maersk, Keelung
128 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
EBONITE DUST—420 bgs, H Huemistein & Co, American Inventor, London
ESSENTIAL OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
1 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Excambion, Marseilles
3 dms, L A Champon Co, Excambion, Marseilles
5 dms, Nagatuck Aromatics Co, Excambion, Marseilles
50 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Excambion, Marseilles
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, President Tyler, Hong Kong
ETHOXYLINE RESIN—5 dms, Ciba Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Ciba Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA OIL—17 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacpenn, Santos
FERTILIZER—54 bls, First National Bank of Boston, Santa Luisa, Callao
FISHLIVERS—22 bbls, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
MEAL—2,469 bgs, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
FLEASEED—189 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Bombay
FROZEN GLANDS—27 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Agwidale, Havana
FUEL OIL—104,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Paoli, Aruba
96,003 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Hamlet, Curacao
64,694 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Christopher L Sholes, Dingwall
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
90,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
76,355 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Bravara, Willemstad
68,237 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Willemstad
FULLER'S EARTH—800 bgs, L A Salmon & Bros, American Inventor, London
GINGER—91 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, American Inventor, London
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, American Importer, London
GLYCERINE—300 tons, Harry Wagner Products Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
380 tons, L Pasternak Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
311 dms, Agro Products Corp, Mormacpen, Montevideo
210 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, President Tyler, Manila
SAPONIFICATION—111 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Jutlandia, Copenhagen
GRAPE EXTRACT—50 bbls, Atlas Shipping Co, Excambion, Genoa
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Inc, Fernfield, Colombo
GUMS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Stallman & Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
348 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
20 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
354 bgs, D S Dallal Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
GYPSUM, CRUDE—8,819 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall, Dingwall
8,273 tons, National Gypsum Co, Sunvalley, Dingwall
HEMATITE — 4,000 tons, Western Hemisphere, Raw Materials Corp, Bowplate, Rio de Janeiro
HERBS—2 bgs, Hamed Abov Shado, Excambion, Alexandria
10 bgs, Lekas & Drivas Co, Excambion, Piraeus
HO OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Sally Maersk, Keelung
HYALCOL—21 bbls, Parthia, Liverpool
INDICOSOL—2 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Arnedyk, Antwerp
IRISH MOSS—665 bgs, Feedwaters, Inc, Parthia, Liverpool
467 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool
JABORANDY LEAVES—1 pk, S B Penick & Co, Palma, Parnahyba
1 pk, Inland Alkaloid Co, Palma, Parnahyba
KARAYA GUM—50 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
134 bgs, William M Allison Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Bombay
LAINE LAVE BLANCHE—195 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
LAVENDER OIL—3 dms, W J Bush & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
LEAD—7,917 bars, American Metal Co, Santa Isabel, Callao
LEMON OIL—200 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
88 cs, Chase National Bank, Emma Bakke, Messina
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
8 dms, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Inger Skov, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna Corp, Skov, Puerto Barrios
14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Joshua, Port au Prince
LIME JUICE—6 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Triton, Puerto Plata
OIL—68 cs, Barclay's Bank, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
1 carboy, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Joshua, Port au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Triton, Puerto Plata
LIVERMEAL—1,225 bgs, Armour & Co, Mormacpenn, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Stavelot, Antwerp
250 bgs, Excambion, Genoa
100 bgs, Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Parthia, Liverpool
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
400 bgs, Levy & Levisco, Inc, Exbrook, Larnaca
21 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
300 bgs, Exbrook, Genoa
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
LYOFIX—46 dms, Ciba Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
MALT—2,500 bgs, Eric Briess & Co, American Jurist, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—40 cs, Emma Bakke, Messina
MANGROVE EXTRACT—20 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd, Parthia, Liverpool
MEDICINAL HERBS—19 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Arnedyk, Antwerp
21 bls, John Schoenegan, Inc, Azalea City, Antwerp
49 bls, Julian W Lyon, Exbrook, Leghorn
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—250 cs, Parsons & Whittemore, Inc, Mormacpenn, Santos
MICA—50 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, American Inventor, London
254 cs, Sigbert Loeb Co, American Inventor, London
232 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp, Fletero, Rio de Janeiro
37 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
28 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
21 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
14 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
14 cs, Sigbert & Loeb, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, Western Raw Materials Corp, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
MINERAL ORE—298 dms, African Metals Corp, African Glade, Matadi
MONTAN WAX—1,973 bgs, Redemann & Co, Black Gull, Bremen
MUSTARD BRAN—250 bgs, Charles H Asche & Co, American Inventor, London
SEED—400 bgs, R T French Co, American Inventor, London
601 bgs, Transcontinental Seeds, Inc, Jutlandia, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—1,137 bgs, European Chemical Co, Azalea City, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—770 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Fernfield, Batavia
OITICICA OIL—246 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Dominic, Pernambuco
ORANGE OIL—156 cans, Simons & French Co, Mormacpenn, Santos
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Triton, Puerto Plata
5 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
ORIGANO—200 bgs, H Marmorek & Sons Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
337 bskts, Manufacturers Trust Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
65 cs, Lekas & Drivas Co, Excambion, Piraeus
OSSEINE—1 bg, T M Duche & Sons Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
OURICURY WAX—126 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dominic, Bahia
244 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Dominic, Bahia
OX GALL—2 trcs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
5 trcs, Bio Process Co, Fredrika, Buenos Aires
PALM OIL—1,619 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, African Glade, Matadi
PAPAIN—18 chests, S B Penick & Co, Fernfield, Colombo
PAPRIKA—960 bgs, Cia Industrial Vera, Santa Luisa, Valparaiso
250 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Santa Luisa, Valparaiso
PEATMOSS—1,632 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, American Veteran, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn & Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
640 bgs, Ludwig Mueller & Co, Queen Elizabeth, London
280 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Excambion, Beirut
150 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Sally Maersk, Macao
80 bgs, Catz American Co, American Inventor, London
36 bgs, J D Smith Inter Ocean, Inc, American Inventor, London
300 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, American Inventor, London
80 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Sons Co, American Inventor, London
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, American Inventor, London
240 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald Co, American Inventor, London
400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Arnedyk, Antwerp
100 bgs, Branstone Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Bombay
160 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Port Said
160 bgs, Balex & Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
80 bgs, Catz American Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
80 bgs, Catz American Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Elizabeth Bakke, Beirut
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc, Joshua, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—134,301 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, World Peace, Puerto la Cruz
69,615 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Marathon, Tampico
123,795 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
124,002 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Karsten Wang, Guanta
120,792 bbls, California Refining Co, Rock Landing, Puerto la Cruz
121,746 bbls, California Refining Co, Kettle Creek, Puerto la Cruz
104,208 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Panamanian, Caripito
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—3 cs, Hoffman-La Roche, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—392 dms, Parthia, Liverpool
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, National City Bank, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
1 dm, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
POPPYSEED—550 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth & Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Inc, Niew Amsterdam, Rotterdam
QUASSIA WOOD CHIPS—380 bgs, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,761 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Fletero, Buenos Aires
2,445 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—350 bgs, American Inter-Iran Trading Co, Steel Artisan, Khorrahmshahr
597 bgs, Steel Artisan, Khohramshahr
41 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
28 bgs, David About, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
130 bgs, R E Valensi, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
1,450 bgs, M N Hakkak, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
1,528 bgs, Forex Commodity & Trading Corp, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
RED OXIDE IRON—10 cks, J H Rhodes Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
ROSEWOOD OIL—3 dms, George Lueders, Inc, Palma, Manaos
RUTILE SAND—2,060 bgs, F W Berk & Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Brisbane
SAPONIN—4 dms, Ciba & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—3 bls, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
SEBACIC ACID—1 bx, Esso Labs, Inc, Jutlandia, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC — 96 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, American Inventor, London
SHARK LIVERS—1 kg, Leviant & Co, Santa Luisa, Iquique
SHELLAC—10 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, American Inventor, Hamburg
105 bgs, National City Bank, American Inventor, London
100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, American Inventor, London
245 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, American Inventor, London
SODIUM HYDROXIDE—50 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Mormacpine, Gothenburg
SULPHATE—10 bgs, American Jurist, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—1 cs, Austin Baldwin & Co, Parthia, Liverpool
STEARIN—13 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, American Veteran, Liverpool
STEATITE BLOCKS—18 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Excambion, Alexandria
110 cs, M Kirchberger & Co, Exbrook, Leghorn
SULFOPLEX—300 liters, American Sulfo Corp, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
TALC—1,923 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Excambion, Genoa
250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Excambion, Marseilles
125 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros Co, Excambion, Marseilles
TANKAGE—400 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Port Wyndham, Port Chalmers
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,000 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Joshua, Puerto Plata
1,000 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Palma, Parnahyba
500 bgs, J Henry Schroder Co, Palma, Parnahyba
500 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Palma, Parnahyba
TIN—418 ingots, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta
472 pigs, Reconstruction Finance Corp, African Glade, Matadi
7,508 pigs, Reconstruction Finance Corp, African Glade, Matadi
15,520 ingots, Black Gull, Antwerp
500 tons, Reconstruction Finance Co, Elizabeth Bakke, Penang
1,043 pkgs, Import Export Industries, Inc, Fernfield, Haiphong
799 ingots, C Tennant Sons & Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
1,791 ingots, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, American Veteran, Liverpool
2,014 ingots, National Lead Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
821 ingots, Eagle Picher & Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
2,019 ingots, Metal Traders, Inc, American Veteran, Liverpool
3,143 ingots, Caswell Strauss & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2,945 ingots, Charles Tennant Sons & Co, Parthia, Liverpool
1,031 ingots, Parthia, Liverpool
989 ingots, Parthia, Liverpool
400 ingots, American Metal Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong
22,386 ingots, Reconstruction Finance Corp, President Tyler, Singapore
200 ingots, J W Hampton Jr, President Tyler, Hong Kong
613 ingots, Felix Kramarsky Corp, Sally Maersk, Macao
ORE—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Isabel, Mollendo
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Dey, Duncan & Co, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—515 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
39 cs, V Simidian Co, Excambion, Beirut
TUNG OIL—442 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
250 tons, North American Continental Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
388 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fletero, Buenos Aires
436,467 lbs, Murray Oil Products Co, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
VALONIA CUPS—4,100 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Cyprla, Istanbul
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—5,005 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Isabel, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—60 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
17 cs, Excambion, Marseilles
38 cs, Wedemann & Godknecht Co, Excambion, Marseilles
31 cs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Excambion, Marseilles
23 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Excambion, Marseilles

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# Petroleum Derivatives

One producer of antiknock compounds last week reduced both motor and aviation mix one cent per pound, the action stemming from recent declines in the price of pig lead. Other listings in the market for petroleum derivatives remained unchanged.

Steel negotiations continued deadlocked during the period, and producers of petroleum aromatics reported that they were selling material as fast as they could turn it out. However, because of the preference shown to long-standing accounts, bulk of the output was said to be going to regular buyers. Some former coaltar customers were getting limited supplies, but these sales were insufficient to cover all requirements. Prices were steady all around.

Comparable conditions prevailed in higher boilers and blends. With the paint industry still comparatively unaffected by the steel tieup, call for aliphatic naphthas continued on the rise. However, the trade cautioned that cutbacks in production of consuming industries would develop within the next few weeks unless some settlement was reached.

Butane and propane stocks continued to tighten, as storage space became less available. Call was more intense. Prices were maintained. Fuel oil listings stabilized at high levels along the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast following recent 15-cent advances on No. 6 oil.

## Solvents and Diluents

**Aromatic Solvents** — With the steel deadlock dragging on for yet another week, interest in petroleum toluol and xylol continued intense during the past seven days. Producers reported that they were selling material as fast as they could turn it out, with regular buyers of petroleum aromatics getting the major share of the output. Some new business was being accommodated, but for the most part former coaltar accounts were unable to get sufficient supplies to keep their operations running smoothly. Meanwhile, oil men indicated that there was no letdown yet as a result of the steel tieup, although they expected cutbacks in some consuming trades, notably automobile and electrical manufacturing, within the next few weeks unless some settlement was reached.

A comparable situation prevailed in higher boilers and blends last week. Makers were deluged with business, with long-standing accounts getting most of the available offerings. However, limited amounts of new business were being taken on, but these sales were insufficient to cover the needs of consumers unable to get stocks from their customary coaltar sources. The price structure held steady in all areas.

**Cleaners' Naphtha** — Quotations were maintained all along the line during the past seven-day period. In Philadelphia, tankcars were named at 13c. per gallon. This listing, which was 1c. under the prevailing price elsewhere in the East, was attributed to a purely local situation. In group 3, marketers were at 10⅞c. per gallon, tanks. Demand continued to move upward. Supplies were plentiful all around.

**Lacquer Diluent**—The steel strike still made no dent on operations of lacquer manufacturers last week, although the trade looked for curtailed output within the next few weeks unless a peace was reached. Meanwhile, demand for this aliphatic material continued to improve gradually. Offerings were ample throughout the market. Prices held steady. East Coast sellers quoted tankcars at 16c. per gallon. Group 3 marketers ranged from 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon for tanks.

**Mineral Spirits**—Production in the protective coatings industry continued to move right along last week, despite continuance of the steel strike. Trade leaders believed that the next few weeks would see a cutback in operations unless some kind of settlement was reached. Meanwhile, call for this aliphatic naphtha continued on the rise. The supply position remained excellent in all areas. Prices were without feature. In Philadelphia, where marketers were ruled by a local situation, tankcars commanded 13c. per gallon. Elsewhere in the East, the price for tanks was 1c. higher, or 14c. per gallon. Group 3 sellers named 9⅞c. to 10⅜c. per gallon, tankcars.

**Rubber Solvents** — Stocks continued good everywhere in last week's market. Demand was said to be holding at even keel. Quotations were without variance, remaining at 15c. per gallon, tankcars, East Coast, and at 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. No changes in the prevailing price structure were expected.

**Stoddard Solvent**—Listings remained firm during the period. Philadelphia sellers, still under local influences, quoted tankcars at 13c. per gallon. Other East Coast producers named 14c. per gallon for tanks. In group 3, the price ranged from 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. per gallon, tanks. Paint manufacturers, still unaffected by the steel tieup, continued to ask for increasing quantities of this solvent. However, the consensus of the trade was that a cutback would certainly take place within the next few weeks unless some settlement was reached. Stocks of the aliphatic were plentiful all around.

**V. M. & P. Naphtha**—There was no dearth of this material in last week's market, although consumers continued to ask for greater quantities. Paint production, meanwhile, remained unabated despite the steel strike. Cuts in output, however, were expected next month unless a peace was reached in the steel dispute. Prices were maintained, at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3.

## Lighter Fractions

The supply position of butane and propane tightened further during the period. The trade reported that there was little extra storage space available for these liquefied petroleum gases. Meanwhile, with Winter motor fuel production swinging into high gear, demand, especially for butane, was strong. Prices were maintained at 3½c. and 2½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, for butane and propane, respectively.

Heptane, hexane and pentane, meanwhile, remained in ample supply. Demand for these lighter fractions continued fair to moderate. Prices were 12½c. to 13½c., 13½c. to 14½c., and 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, in the order named.

## Miscellaneous

**Fuel Oil**—Listings stabilized at higher levels along the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast last week, in the wake of recent advances of 15c. per barrel on No. 6 oil.

**Tetraethyl Lead**—One producer during the period announced a reduction in antiknock compounds amounting to 1c. per pound for both motor and aviation mix. The new prices, which are effective immediately, are 56.7c. per pound of tetraethyl lead content for motor mix (approximately 0.2063c. per cubic centimeter) and 62.2c. per pound of tetraethyl lead content for aviation mix (approximately 0.2263c. per cubic centimeter).

## Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market for solvents and diluents remains firm and consistent, with a steady flow of all items to local consumers. Cleaning solvent quoted at 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area; lacquer diluent posted from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent quoted at 15.7c. to 19½c. per gallon, same basis.

Cool weather has stimulated demands for liquefied petroleum gases on the local market. Supplies are expected to be better this season than last. Propane and butane both named at 7.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area.

Supplies of all waxes are good with demand holding up well. Prices quoted as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound; 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named above are 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound.

### Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Tetraethyl lead compound, motor and aviation mix, 1c. per lb.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

### Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 15 totaled 253,065,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 256,085,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,020,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,598,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 422,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Buying of both medicinal and a condimental botanicals was quiet last week. For the most part, consumers were aloof from the market either because they lacked the necessity to buy or because they were inclined to permit new crop conditions to work their full will on the prevailing structure of prices to manufacturers. Considering the absence of major trading, the general stability of medicinal botanicals was surprising in some degree until it was realized that much of the present stock was bought a year ago when purchase prices were much higher than today. Strong items were all cassias, senega root, Jamaica ginger, lobelia, witch hazel leaves, passion flower herb, catnip, and green hellebore—to mention the more prominent of such items. Mandrake was certainly not easy but in a quiet market seemed to be awaiting a rivival of demand. The market index was up 0.4 point to 185.8 and compared with 201.8 a year ago when it held without change.

China products tended toward firmer position when they were not actually higher. This reflected the fact that the Communists now control all important commercial centers with the exception of Hong Kong which, of course, is a British crown colony. Dealers here bid for fenugreek sufficiently below recent cables to permit a shading of spot quotations on the Moroccan item. Pepper was in small demand, temporarily it was believed. Ginger root moved two ways, up in the case of Jamaica root and down in the instance of African. Senega root moved up further and gave signs of continued strengthening in all markets. Goldenseal was slack and, apparently, weak in some quarters. New crop Zanzibar clove continued to be offered at price concessions. So was French thyme.

## Balsams

**Copaiba** — Undertones were generally steady on spot regardless of the not very active flow of business larger than jobbing size during the past week. The alignment of spot prices and primary market replacement costs tended to check competition locally.

## Barks

**Black Haw**—Much of the present supply in the domestic primary market was obtained at a cost lower than that which was set a year ago. Reductions in prices paid gatherers amounted to about 25c. per pound on bark of root and 6c. on bark of tree.

**Butternut**—Bark of root cost about 50 percent less in the country this year than it did a year ago. Present spot prices tended to become rather easier in most directions but the item was not stocked in all local quarters.

**Wahoo**—Buyers in the domestic primary market dropped their price views considerably during the collection season. Latest prices noted were about a third lower than those prevailing a year ago. The spot market on both root and tree bark was reasonably easy.

**White Pine** — Less of this article was available in the domestic primary market this year because of a lessening of lumbering operations. However, a fair carryover stock was in hand throughout the consuming season during which buying prices dropped about 2c. per pound. Revival of substantial demand was development expected to appear in the near future.

## *Imports Detained by FDA*

**Week Ended October 21**

**New York**

Cassia, 600 bales: insect infestation.
Cloves, 422 bales: filthy.
Codliver oil, 28 drums: not USP.
Cod oil, 150 drums: decomposed.
Cumin seed, 104 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 22 bags: insect bored: insect filth.
Hellebore root, white, 34 bags: moldy.
Karaya gum, 333 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 400 bags: live and dead insects.
Licorice root, 75 barrels: filthy.
Mace, 18 cases: live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 50 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 3,250 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 264 bags: live and dead insects.
Poppy seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 667 bags: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 100 drums: inedible oil substituted.
Valerian root, 39 bags: filthy.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

*Drugs*

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Canton rolls, select, 1c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Honan rolls, scraped, broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 1c. per lb.
thin, 1c. per lb.
Yunnan rolls, scraped, broken, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, ¼c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

*Drugs*

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 3c. per lb.
Gum arabic, 1c. per lb.
myrrh, 5c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Caraway seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 3½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Savory, French, 2c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 185.8 | 185.4 | 185.1 | 201.8 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Beans

**Vanilla**—All holders of Bourbon beans showed reserve in the matter of new offerings to manufacturing consumers. This was in line with the recent strengthening of prices in Madagascar where the sale of merchandise has been further complicated by the general refusal of shippers to guarantee their shipments being passed by the Food and Drug Administration on arrival in the United States. Furthermore, the shippers want dealers here to pay for their purchases before the beans are shipped. Mexican beans were items of substantial strength in the local market and attempts to bid successfully usually failed. A new crop is in the making in Mexico and it is expected to be a much shorter crop than that produced last year.

## Berries

**Cubeb**—The market had a steady quality in the matter of price but demand was not in the same category. Buyers' needs were along jobbing lines that left no trace on local quotations.

**Juniper**—Stocks were plentiful on spot and no scarcity existed in the foreign primary markets. Most of the larger manufacturing consumers appeared to be holding substantial reserve supplies and, hence, they have not been in the market for some time past.

## Flowers

**Chamomile** — Routine demand found the market better and well supplied with good quality and prompt delivery Roman and Hungarian flowers. Prices were generally steady and not usually subject to more than minor shading when more than normal quantities were in request.

**Malva**—Jobbing demand made the bulk of demand last week and the business was taken mainly at open market quotations which, on the whole, appeared to be better than reasonably steady.

**Saffron**—Local quotations continued to be generally steady and received considerable support from the fact that replacement prices have not weakened further for some time past. Competition in this market was restrained because of the maintenance of foreign market prices.

## Gums

**Arabic** — Cleaned amber sorts were priced 12½c. to 13c. per pound below which level sales at a fair profit to importers was said to be impossible. Stocks in practically all quarters were substantial in size and protected dealers well against any reasonable expansion in the requirements of buyers.

**Myrrh**—Some prices proposed from the primary market appeared to be much higher than dealers were disposed to pay for import parcels. Spot quotations were lower at 30c. to 35c. per pound. Demand was still restricted to prompt needs in most cases.

**Olibanum**—Jobbing business was fair

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*


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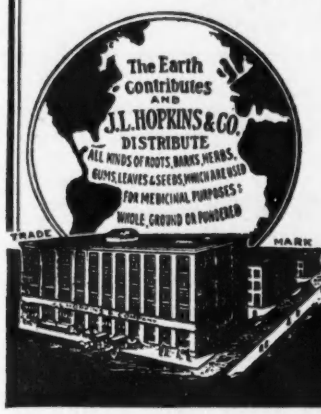
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in size and sufficient to work toward the maintainence of very steady spot quotations on all qualities of this merchandise. Also, well maintained replacement costs were added support to the local market.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Catnip**—The collection was much of a disappointment this year and a substantial pinch in the matter of supply would be a reasonable expectation if demand proves normal in volume during the months ahead. Country collectors upped their prices between 17 percent and 20 percent in an effort to stimulate gathering and proper drying when that became possible after the long continued rains of the early season. Spot quotations were virtually strong.

**Deertongue**—Some primary market collectors raised prices by about 25 percent while others reduced them to the extent of about 20 percent. In the final analysis, however, most collectors offered approximately the same buying price to gatherers but the crop was apparently conservative in size in all directions.

**Lobelia**—Collection was far below normal and a period of low stocks will be inevitable throughout the consuming season of 1949-1950. Prices in the country rose fully 20 percent without increasing the availability of primary market stocks to any important degree. The spot market was not active last week but it was very strong.

**Marjoram** — Chilean herb was higher and much firmer at 30c. to 31c. per pound under the influence of fair demand and small stocks.

**Oregano** — Mexican material was fractionally lower under competition and limited quantities were sold on the basis of 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Portuguese and Italian material lacked change.

**Passion Flower** — Country holdings of this material have been rarely more conservative in size, this being the result of a very poor collection in the domestic primary market. Buying prices rose around 83 percent without resulting in any major increase in the quantities delivered to the country godowns.

**Savory** — Devaluation of the French franc has apparently eased the local prices on the moderate quantities now in stock. Prices last week were down to the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound.

**Thyme**—Following purchases made in the French market around 13½c. per pound, replacement costs rose ½c. and further business was done to arrive at 14c. Spot prices were 16c. per pound but that might be shaded occasionally.

## Miscellaneous

**Balm of Gilead**—Buds seemed to be in slightly more active inquiry if not actually selling in larger amounts. The more active part of the consuming season is directly ahead and some prime users were understood still to lack coverage of needs.

**Cantharides** — Prices were firmer at least. The future will be tied to two influences. First, the size of demand against present spot stocks. Second, the development of the replacement market under civil war. At the moment, the spot was quiet.

**Ergot**—Low stocks in this market and relatively high price ideas on the part of holders of what remains of the new crop in Europe constituted a strong situation. However, under careful operations on the part of manufacturing consumers in this country, it was hoped that further advance in the market may be avoided.

## Roots

**Aletris** — Spot prices held unchanged but they were not too firm and substantial requirements stood an excellent chance of finding a shading of quotations as made at present. The drop in buying prices in some primary market quarters went as far as 30 percent as compared with what was paid a year ago.

**Blackberry** — Undertones were moderately easier. New crop was bought about 3c. per pound cheaper in the domestic primary market this year; at least, buying prices as compared with a year ago were that much lower.

**Elecampane** — Costs this year were about 2c. per pound lower than a year ago without materially affecting prices named to manufacturing consumers. Stocks were conservative but probably sufficient unless demand be more than now seems likely.

**Galangal**—Importers were disposed to await developments with respect to replacement cost on China where political conditions were not favorable to a normal export of this item. For that reason, spot quotations have turned a shade firmer.

**Hellebore**—With country buying prices in some instances showing a 200 percent rise over those prevailing a year ago, small wonder that spot quotations were not only strong but almost certain to rise further if demand for green root shall increase. Foreign hellebore remained very steady last week.

**Helonias**—Several primary market collectors upped buying prices, the least being about 12 percent over 1948 buying prices and the most reaching as much as 50 percent. The stock carried over in most collection depots was conservative this year.

**Mandrake**—The basic position seemed to be one of strength. Future price developments depend on how much more root has to be bought by manufacturing consumers. One car of root held in second hands was taken out of the market last week but it did not go into consumer channels. The price paid seemed amazingly low considering the amount of root that remains unsold now in first and secondhands. The spot market was 40c. to 45c. per pound.

**Pleurisy**—New crop cost about 20 percent less than it did a year ago. Demand for the article has been at low ebb for a long time and it had yet to revive last week when spot quotes were around 38c. per pound.

**Senega**—The market on spot moved up further to $1.50 to $1.55 per pound and the general market position at whatever point has developed a deal of strength during the past fortnight or two.

**Serpentaria** — Some collectors raised buying price by about 20 percent while others reduced them a third of what had been offered a year ago. However, buying prices were as much as 20c. per pound apart in the country at the end of the season.

**Spikenard**—Some primary market collectors went into the gathering season relatively short on supply. To increase it, those in that position upped buying prices around 100 percent occasionally. Other collectors wanted less of the article and dropped prices about 10 percent. At the end of the season, those short of stocks and those well placed offered virtually the same buying price, being within 2c. per pound of price identity.

## Seeds

**Caraway**—Lack of demand led to price shading, the result of which was the offering of Danish seed at 14½c. to 15c. and Dutch at 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

**Cardamom** — Ceylon green seed not afloat was offered to local buyers at $2.30 per pound. Guatemalan decorticated material was slightly lower at $2.80 to $2.82. Bleached seed remained inert, but strong on the spot.

**Celery** — Indian seed seemed remarkably cheap when offered at 21½c. to 22c. per pound last week. Futures were proposed at 21c. to 21½c. French on spot held steady at 25c. to 25½c.

**Coriander**—Moroccan seed closed last week 1c. per pound higher at 10½c. to 11c. Argentine seed remained steady at 8½c. to 9c.

**Fenugreek**—Local buyers of Moroccan seed were bidding under 6c. per pound last week. Spot quotations were reduced to 7¾c. to 8c., asked, which might possibly be shaded a fraction further, it was said.

**Poppy**—Dutch seed sold at a fractional advance to 15¾c. to 16c. per pound and Turkish material moved in similar fashion to 13¾c. to 14c.

## Spices

**Cassias**—Price advanced further. Batavia shortstick went to 23c. to 24c. per pound. Canton selected rolls were up to 13c. to 13½c.; broken select, 11½c. to 12c.; All medium Saigon, 36c. to 37c.; all thin Saigon, 42c. to 43c.; Honan rolls, scraped, broken, 15½c. to 16c.; unscraped Honan rolls, 13½c. to 14c.; Yunnan rolls, scraped, broken, 15½c. to 16c. The future developments would appear to hinge on the ability of Hong Kong operators to get goods from the interior through the Red held city of Canton and into the shipment port. It probably will be possible so to do but only at added costs and increasing trade risks, all of which raise the cost to importers here. Spot prices were said not fully to reflect the increase in costs at the source.

**Cinnamon**—No. 2 Ceylon was shaded a fraction to 20c. to 20½c. per pound.

**Clove**—New crop offerings in Zanzibar appeared to be behind the recent weakening of shipment quotations on that article. Spot quotations were down to 21c. to 21½c. per pound. Madagascar spice was 20c. to 20½c. but not offered in much abundance as yet.

**Ginger**—African root yielded some of

he price rise of recent weeks and closed he period under review at 44c. to 45c. er pound. In a reverse of that action. rices on No. 3 Jamaica root rose to 48c. o 49c.

**Nutmegs**—Prices were lower. West Indians on spot were down to 28c. to 29c. er pound and East Indians were 38c. to 9c.

**Pepper**—Activity in the spot market as on a restricted scale last week. Spot lack pepper held at $1.34 to $1.35 per ound. Black pepper for December arival was $1.30 to $1.31 and December-anuary shipment was $1.12 to $1.15. White pepper was very scarce and was onsidered nominal around $2.10 to $2.15 er pound.

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## Obituaries

### Ewin L. Davis

Ewin Lamar Davis, member of the Federal Trade Commission and a former Democratic member of the house of representatives from Tennessee, died October 23 in Bethesda Naval hospital, Bethesda, Md. He was seventy-three years old. He was a brother of the late Norman H. Davis, former diplomat and one-time head of the Red Cross.

Mr. Davis was named to the Federal Trade Commission in 1933 and was serving under his third appointment at the time of his death. He was its chairman in 1935, 1940 and 1945. Mr. Davis was re-elected five times to the house of representatives and in 1930-'32 served as chairman of the committee on merchant marine, radio and fisheries. He was a member of the National Emergency Council in 1935 and of the National Economic Commission in 1938-'40.

### George H. Miller

George H. Miller, president of the Musterole Company, and from 1937 to 1939 president of the Proprietary Association of America, died at his home in Cleveland, October 9. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Miller entered the hardware business as a boy and in a few years became head of his own concern as a dealer in nails, tools and hardware items. While still a young man he heard of a doctor's prescription that helped rheumatic sufferers. He investigated it and decided to put it on the market. Selling out his other interests, he formed the Musterole Company in 1910.

### Henry Rosenstein

Henry Rosenstein, president and treasurer of the Thomas W. Dunn Company, glue and gelatin manufacturer, New York, died October 27 at his home in that city. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Rosenstein had joined the Dunn organization more than fifty years ago, after serving as president of the Cox Gelatine Company, and became its president and treasurer in 1918.

**Joseph D. Bliss,** salesman for the Westwood Pharmacal Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., died October 24 at his home in that city. He was forty-seven years old and had been with the firm about five years.

**Harold L. Christie,** manager of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Toronto, died in that city recently of a heart attack. He had been head of the Toronto office eight years, before that having been in the Edmonton office. He was fifty-five years old.

**George S. Lott,** cashier in the office of the American Smelting and Refining Company, New York, died recently at his home in Queens. He had been with the company more than twenty-five years and was fifty-eight years old.

**Mrs. Dora Jungman Morris,** attorney and purchasing agent for the Graphite Metalizing Corporation, died in St. John's Riverside hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., October 23. She was forty-eight years old.

**Ray L. Whidden,** former president of Bauer & Black, surgical dressings and medicines, Chicago, died October 4 in California where he had been residing since his retirement several years ago.

**John J. Woods,** credit and tax manager for Aniline Products, Inc., died recently at his home in Freeport, L. I. He had been with Aniline Products since 1915 and was fifty-seven years old.

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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was fair to good last week. Most quarters said volume had increased and some traced the betterment to sales directly related to the production of holiday goods. The market index was up 0.7 point and at 101.9 it compared with 101.0 reached a year ago when the index dropped 3.1 points.

Devaluation of foreign currencies has not changed actual import costs substantially nor sufficiently materially to affect local price views. Most dealers were disposed to take a fairly firm position so far as prices were concerned and the steady movement of spot stocks contributed to that aspect of affairs.

Citrous oils were generally steady. Lemon moved in fair sized quantities and the firmer price position reported in the previous week continued in effect. Orange was also called for with reasonable steadiness with the result that prices were at least more stable than they had been in the recent past. Lime alone was unsettled and greater availability of oil tended to keep price tendencies favorable to prospective buyers.

Flower oils had fair stability, being supported by a reasonably broad consumer requirement. Some very good business was done in spike lavender. Neroli was well maintained in price at home and abroad. Vetiver was firmer, geranium showed strength based on conservative supply, and ylang ylang lacked any weakness.

Patchouli oil was called scarce by some dealers and others failed to report a supply larger than small. Ginger was relatively strong, based on replacement cost and moderate stock. Citronella from Ceylon brought slightly higher prices. The range on native cananga was narrower but minimum quotations lacked change. Peppermint was still under the influence of competition sufficiently influential to keep prices in flux. Spearmint had more stability. Clove remained without change but still showed unsettlement.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Wormseed, 20c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101.9 | 101.2 | 105.0 | 101.0 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Essential Oils

**Anise**—Local reports indicated that offerings from Hong Kong were few and far between. In fact, most dealers said none had been received. Several suggested that reserve stocks on spot were sufficient to care for actual demand for a considerable period of time. Minimum prices remained at 89c., but the range was broadened to include $1.30 per pound.

**Bay**—Demand was routine and insufficient materially to affect the local price position of all strengths of this material. Undertones were generally steady and supply of ample sort was influential to that end. Replacement costs have changed little for some time.

**Bergamot**—Forecast of a 50 percent reduction of production in the Italian primary market was counted a strong item in estimating the future progress of prices on this article. Much will depend on demand—how pressing and how large it may be in the months ahead. The Italian consortium has notified its intention to do everything possible to prevent speculation in the short commodity. Local quotations remained firm at $4.40 for most brands and the top quote was $5 for one particular product.

**Bois de Rose**—Demand was reported as being fair to good, a condition that also seemed to apply equally to demand and supply, according to local reports received during the past week. Quotations ranged $2.85 to $3.50 per pound according to seller.

**Cajeput**—Local quotations reflected the well maintained cost of replacements as quoted most recently from the primary market. Demand was reported confined to relatively small lots but was not much away from the total trade in recent weeks.

**Camphor** — Considerable cogitation prevailed as to what may happen to the shipment of this article from Formosa. The fact that the Chinese communists stand on the China sea and look toward Formosa with a thinly disguised idea of invading that last stronghold of the Chinese nationalist government brings to mind the possibility of shipments of oil being at least interrupted. Local prices have yet to be stirred to activity.

**Cananga**—Minimum quotations on native oil remained at $2.75 per pound but the range contracted to $3.30 last week under the influence of a not better than fair demand and the presence of more competition than had been present locally in the recent past.

**Caraway**—Price unsettlement went no further. However, it was clear that some suppliers were taking a more competitive view of the market and that conditions now prevailing were more favorable for the food processors requiring this flavoring material.

**Cardamom**—Prices remained strong in keeping with limited stocks and very high replacement costs. The current levels of values have curtailed buying interest to a considerable extent. Nothing in the raw material situation suggests larger stocks being obtained at a reduced cost to local dealers.

**Cassia**—The range in quality of the substantial quantities of this oil available on the spot was a subject of some comment last week. The fact that relatively large stocks exist checked immediate reflection of the tenuous situation that replacement shipments now exist in the Hong Kong and China markets generally. Local quotations ranged $1.80 to $3 per pound—certainly wide enough to include all kinds and shades of market opinion on values.

**Celery**—The indian variety of seed was considerably cheaper on spot during the past week but French material held strong based on relatively low supply. Oil was in fair request, moving in quantities sufficient to hold prices at $15 to $17 per pound.

**Citronella**—Ceylon oil was up last week, the minimum of local quotations becoming 95c. per pound. In some instances, $1 was lowest in important quarters. The range was to $1.40. The readjustment of spot quotations shaped in with replacement cost and the current volume of consuming request reaching dealers.

**Clove**—Most buyers of spice showed little interest in offerings made at the prices quoted from Zanzibar. Madagascar seemed to be out of the running so far as stocks at present were concerned. And it should not be forgotten that Zanzibar has its own troubles with respect to supply. The disease called "sudden death" is epidemic on the island and prospects for eventual control "do not seem bright," to quote the director of clove research at Zanzibar. Two books about the disease are about to appear, according to the director. The first deals with the disease and its epidemilogy and includes an outline of the ant-scale complex. The second deals with the crystology and anatomy of healthy and diseased cloves. The official research body in Zanzibar, known as the Clove Research Scheme, is at work on the problem and expects to produce new information from time to time. The island of Pemba is also affected.

Some further reports concerning operations in Zanzibar said that in April-June of this year, 535,429 pounds of clove spice were absorbed by distillation operations which was a drop from 1,427,533 pounds consumed in the corresponding period of 1948. The distillation plant of the Clove Growers' Association was closed in May for lack of raw material.

**Dillweed** — Competition seemed to be extended and the price position was not too steady most of last week. Quotations ranged $5.65 to $7.50 per pound. This is the best season of the consuming year and provides a very good stock for the pickler at prices tending in their favor.

**Erigeron**—Not much interest has been shown in this material for some time. Local prices were $5 to $5.25 per pound.

**Eucalyptus** — Supply seemed ample to meet currently unimportant consuming demand. However, most suppliers looked for a lift in consumers' necessities as the Winter season approaches. Prices were reasonably steady with respect to all varieties.

**Ginger**—Oil prices remained strong and seemed apt so to remain until such time as present stocks may be replaced with material made from lower cost raw material. Conditions in the ginger root market, however, at present cast no shadow of a coming substantial reduction in raw material prices. Spot prices spread a

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

over the lot, being lowest at $21 and highest at $27.50 per pound.

**Lavandin** — Current undertakings of consumers were reported as being conservative in size and conditions tended to retain prices that ranged $1.20 to $1.75 per pound last week, varying considerably according to seller and quantities required by buyers.

**Lavender**—Very good demand existed for spike lavender oil last week, the business being for the accounts of dealers and consumers alike. Soapmakers took substantial quantities. Flower oil continued to show a fair degree of local strength and despite devaluation of the franc, replacement cost of flower oil in France has not shifted in favor of consumers in this country.

**Lemon**—The major portion of domestic oil was held at $3 per pound last week but the remainder of the supply ranged downward to a minimum of $2.65, a price developed by an advance in quotations during the previous trading period.

**Lemongrass**—All quarters said the market was very low in stocks and relatively high in the matter of consumers' need for the item. The range of quoted prices was very wide last week, being $1.70 to $2.40 per pound, varying according to seller none of whom had more than what amounted to a token stock of the item. Little has been offered from the sources of supply of late.

**Lime**—Open quotations lacked change but market talk has distilled oil reported as low as $5.75 per pound in comparison with the market as quoted at $6.05 to $6.75 per pound for Mexican and $6.15 to $7.50 for distilled oil of West Indian origin. The supply situation has improved considerably and the market trend thus developed continued to favor consumers last week.

**Ocotea Cymbarum** — Quotations held steadily to the level of 48c. to 70c. per pound, a position developed in the not distant past when values moved up after an extended period of price decline. Competition from other articles continued the main market influence that was keeping prices in check.

**Mandarin**—Sellers reported demand to be spotty but without adverse influence on the price views as expressed on either Brazilian or Italian oil. Stocks of Italian oil were said to be fair in size and those of Brazilian material were rather conservative.

**Orange**—Demand was fairly good. Confectioners were takers of better than the quantities required in recent weeks and the improvement in movement continued to contribute considerable stability of all quotations on the spot. Stocks seemed ample.

**Patchouli** — Offerings of replacement quantities were said to involve considerable quantities of oil that has proven to be excellent in quality when samples have been tested. Spot stocks were called small by some and not better than small by others. Demand was routine.

**Peppermint**—Competition appeared to be fairly vigorous, and although quotations lacked further reduction last week, they also seemed to still be unsettled and, oftentimes, subject to shading when attractive business reached the market in the form of inquiries. Natural oil was priced at $4.85 to $5.65 per pound, and the redistilled item stood at $5.20 to $5.50.

**Sassafras**—Though most sellers considered the item a good purchase at 50c. per pound—a price named in several important quarters as being minimum—one quarter continued to hold that the market was no higher than 44c. The future developments will hinge directly on what happens to the raw material market in the Far East.

**Spearmint**—Price recessions have gone far and at $3.10 to $4.10 per pound the market appeared to be developing signs of more stability than had prevailed since the new crop was actively pressed on the market. Demand was none too brisk last week but it had a steadier quality when it came to purchase of jobbing lots.

**Wormseed** — Quotations were higher. Minimum was $3.65 and $3.70 per pound. Maximum was $4. A firmer undertone has come to the article in first hands whose sales to dealers, distributors and consumers have undergone considerable increase under the replenishment program of all varieties of purchasers.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Anethol**—The raw material market showed a strengthening trend and unless the primary market shall open up along normal lines following its domination by the communists, it may well be that once spot stocks have been reduced, a stronger and rising spot market will come, possibly with suddenness.

**Anisic Aldehyde**—Some fancy that this article may undergo price improvement but the future of developments appeared likely to hinge on what happens to the raw material situation.

**Benzyl Compounds**—Most of these materials were in steady price position. Demand was routine in most quarters but it also had a steady quality that tended to keep competition within bounds.

**Linalool**—The firmness of raw material prices contributed added strength to the already well maintained position of this article from either bois de rose Brazilian or from lignaloe wood.

**Musk**—The raw material situation had a tendency to strengthen but producers of the synthetic material apparently held better than a fair-sized reserve supply. Hence, consumers' requirements stood an excellent chance of being supplied for some time to come.

## FTC Tightens Rules On Perfume Labeling

The Federal Trade Commission has approved two stipulations in which a manufacturer and a retailer agree to stop representing that the domestic perfumes which they sell are of Hawaiian origin. Under the terms of the stipulation, the sellers agreed to cease and desist from using Hawaiian terms, such as "Flower Lei" or "Pikaki," as brand or trade names to designate domestic perfumes, without disclosing that they are made or compounded in the United States.

### Chi. Cosmetic Chemists to Meet

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hear Vinton Hall, vice-president of the Maxim Advertising Agency, speak on "What the Cosmetic Chemist Should Know About Advertising" at the chapter's meeting in Henrici's Restaurant, Merchandise Mart, on November 8.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Ungerer & Co.**, New York, has elected John M. Fonss a member of its Quarter Century Club.

**Francois Goby**, president of Tombarel Freres, S.A., Grasse, France, has received from the French government the distinction of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

**Percy C. Magnus**, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has been appointed associate chairman of the commerce and industry committee for Manhattan in the 1950 Red Cross fund-raising campaign.

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**Resins**—Stabilizer (U.S. 2307075) for vinyl resins against discoloration on heating.

### Calcium Metaphosphate

**Ceramic**—Suggested as ingredient of enamels, porcelains.

**Glass**—Suggested as ingredient of special glasses.

### Cyclohexanone

**Adhesives**—Solvent for gums, natural, and synthetic resins, rubber.

**Cellulose Products**—Solvent for cellulose esters and ethers.

**Ceramic**—Solvent in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

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Solvent for cellulose esters and ethers and in extraction work.

**Dry-Cleaning**—Spotting agent for removing gums, resins.

**Electrical**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for insulating wire and in making electrical apparatus and equipment.

**Glass**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating glassware.

**Ink**—Solvent in printing inks.

**Leather**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and coating leather goods.

**Metal-Fabricating**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for coating metals and metal articles.

**Miscellaneous**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for insulating purposes and for coating and decorating articles of various kinds.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Solvent for cellulose esters and ethers, gums, resins, rubber, and in lacquers, enamels, paints, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins or gums or rubber, also in paint removers.

**Pharmaceutical**—Solvent in making various products.

**Paper**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and in protecting and decorating articles made from paper and pulp.

**Pesticide**—Solvent in insecticidal compositions.

**Plastics**—Solvent for cellulose derivatives, gums, resins.

**Rubber**—Solvent for crude rubber, also in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber merchandise.

**Stone**—Solvent in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used for coating fabrics.

**Wood**—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers or natural or synthetic resins, used in coating wood or in filling and strengthening wood.

### Dichlorophenyl Ether

**Pesticide**—Insecticide for controlling *Ambrosia* (pinhole) beetles in green lumber (a solution in kerosene or related oil or an aqueous emulsion may be applied to the freshly cut lumber with any type of hand or mechanically operated pressure sprayer; solutions are easily prepared locally).

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**Ceramic**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in compositions, containing ethyl cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

**Chemical**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) for ethylcellulose.

**Electrical**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Leather**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metal-Fabricating** — Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose.

**Paper**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper and pulp.

**Plastics**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in making laminated fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from ethylcellulose.

**Resins**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) for resin-ethylcellulose compositions and solutions.

**Rubber**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Stone**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**—Plasticizer (Can. 444434) in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

### Orthocyclohexylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

**Pesticide**—Toxicant (U.S. 2185207) in insecticide compositions.

### Orthotoluic Acid

**Chemical**—Intermediate in syntheses of organic chemicals.

### Para-tertiary-amylphenylphosphoric Acid Phenyl-Biguanide Salt

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**—Antioxidant for fats and oils (tendency to form metal complexes enables it to act as an effective antioxidant where the oxidation is caused by the presence of trace amounts of metals).

**Miscellaneous**—Antioxidant for industrial products apt to be spoiled by oxidation induced by the presence of small amounts of metals.

### Paracresol Methylether

**Perfume**—Claimed as replacement for cananga and ylang ylang and useful in creating fresh, interesting effects in narcissus, lilac, jasmine, wistaria, and other favorite florals, especially in soap perfumes because of its stability to alkali.

### 3-Phenylphenol Betathiocyanopropylether

**Pesticide**—Toxicant (U.S. 2185208) in insecticidal compositions.

# Protective Coatings Materials

Price movements in the market for coatings materials last week were limited to imported casein and bone glue, both of which advanced. Because of the overall prevailing stability, the price index held firm, remaining at 201.7.

Call for antimony oxide was reported fair following recent steep reductions in ceramic and paint grades. Demand for both acetylene and carbon blacks was said to be holding up well. However, sellers of the latter material expected a falling off in business by the middle of next month unless some settlement was reached in the steel dispute.

One maker of titanium dioxide announced the introduction of a new grade, especially designed for use in vitreous enamels and the ceramics field in general. Buying interest in the pigment material was said to be continuing unabated, the steel tieup notwithstanding. Chromes were in similarly excellent demand. Zinc metal advanced one-quarter cent on Thursday, but there was no immediate reflection in oxide schedules.

One producer of polyvinyl formal resins reported that business, which had been off a little, had picked up during the week. Polyvinyl formals, also manufactured by this company, were in lesser call, however. New York prices on natural resins were said to be seeking lower levels, but few, if any, dealers were willing to divulge quotations because of the general unsettled state of the market. The Calcutta shellac market was dull during the period, and New York listings held steady all along the line.

Imported casein moved up one cent per pound in New York last week. Domestic grades were unchanged. With the exception of 150-test material, all bone glues were upped one cent, the move stemming from the swift pace of demand.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1c. per lb.
Glue, bone, calcium, 40 jellygrams, 1c.
65 jellygrams, 1c. per lb.
80 jellygrams, 1c. per lb.
110 jellygrams, 1c. per lb.
130 jellygrams, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

**Prices Reduced**

Rosin, gum, Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, N, 2c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 1c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 3c. per 100 lbs.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201.7 | 201.7 | 211.0 | 210.2 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Prime Pigments

**Antimony Oxide**—Prices were steady in last week's market following recent steep reductions in ceramic and paint grades. Call for this pigment material was described as fair. Supplies were at excellent levels all around. Current quotations call for 27c. per pound, carload, and 28c., l.c.l., for both types.

**Black, Acetylene**—Business, which has been good since August, last week was said to be holding up well. Offerings were in ready availability. The price structure was maintained at previous levels, carloads continuing at 13½c. and less-carlot listings ranging from 17c. to 19c. per pound.

**Black, Carbon**—Consumer interest was reported good during the period, despite the fact that demand normally falls off in the fourth quarter. In fact, one manufacturer intimated that October sales were on a par with those of September, an excellent month. Furthermore, it was noted that buying from the rubber industry had slackened only slightly, although plants of one major tire producer have been strikebound for some weeks. As to the steel strike, it was felt that a falling off in business would set in by the middle of next month unless a settlement was reached. With the exception of specialty printing ink grades, short because of the overwhelming demand from that trade, all carbon blacks were in plentiful supply. Prices were steady, and there was no indication of any changes in the offing.

**Green, Chrome**—The Bureau of Census reported August production of CP grades at 864,000 pounds. This compares with 490,000 pounds produced during the preceding month and 1,057,000 pounds turned out in August, 1948. Demand remained brisk. Stocks were plentiful. Prices held steady at 37c. to 47¾c. per pound for CP material and at 13c. to 29c. per pound for reduced grades.

**Orange, Molybdate**—Production during the month of August totaled 430,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This compares with 240,000 pounds turned out in July and 334,000 pounds produced in August, 1948. Meanwhile, call for this pigment material remained good. Supplies were ample. Prices held firm at 44c. per pound.

**Red, Iron Oxide**—Demand was reported reasonably good for both natural and synthetic grades. Stocks were ample all around. There were no price changes, and none were expected. Importations during the period under review totaled 10 casks of red iron oxide from Liverpool.

**Titanium Dioxide**—One producer announced the introduction of a new grade, especially designed for use in vitreous enamels and the ceramics field in general. The primary characteristic is said to be its free-flowing properties, which permit satisfactory dry mixing and handling. Quotations on the material are 19½c. per pound, carload, and 20c. to 20½c. per pound, l.c.l., delivered. Prices of other grades of titanium dioxide, meanwhile, held fast. Demand was reported unabated, despite continuance of the steel strike. However, the trade believed that serious setbacks in output by consuming industries would develop within the next few weeks unless some settlement was reached in the steel dispute.

**Yellow and Orange, Chrome**—Combined output of these pigment materials during August aggregated 2,982,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This compares with 2,098,000 pounds made during the preceding month and 3,493,000 pounds turned out during August, last year. Buying interest, meanwhile, continued good. Stocks were in excellent availability. Prices remained unchanged, holding at 32c. per pound for both products.

**Yellow, Zinc**—The Bureau of Census reported August production of this material at 821 short tons, compared with 685 tons produced in July and 498 tons turned out in August, 1948. Call for this pigment was good. Stocks were adequate. Listings were without feature, remaining at 23½c. per pound.

**Zinc Oxide**—The metal increased ¼c. per pound on Thursday, rising to 9½c. for slabs, East St. Louis. This upward movement was attributed by the trade to reluctance by custom smelters to accept further bookings for November-December shipment at the previous 9¼c. price, sellers apparently basing their action on the widespread belief in the market that the metal would rebound to its pre-strike level when a settlement was reached in the steel dispute. Meanwhile, oxide schedules held firm.

## Fillers and Extenders

**Calcium Carbonate**—Demand was moderate during the week. Stocks were ample. Prices held firm. Imports totaled 4,000 bags of whiting from Rotterdam.

**Fuller's Earth**—Arrivals during the period were reported at 800 bags of fuller's earth from London. The market was otherwise without feature.

**Magnesium Silicate**—Importations last week totaled 3,548 bags of talc from Asbjorn, Genoa and Marseille.

**Mica**—Imports during the period under review totaled 729 cases of mica from London and Rio de Janeiro.

## Synthetic Resins

One manufacturer of polyvinyl acetate resins reported that business, which had been a little off, had picked up noticeably. This maker, who also produces a line of polyvinyl formals, used largely in enamel coatings for magnet wire, indicated that call for formal resins had slackened. However, there was some expectation of a pick-up early next year. Meanwhile, interest in alkyds remained good. Stocks of these synthetics were good, despite dwindling stocks of phthalic anhydride.

## Natural Resins

New York listings were reported to be seeking lower levels last week. However, few, if any, dealers here were willing to divulge quotations because of the general unsettled state of the market. The trade estimated that it would take two to three months for prices to shake down or stabilize. Meanwhile, interest in natural

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
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Color:
Resin (Neville Method)..2-4
60% solution in mineral spirits (Gardner Method) .....14
Acid No.....Less than 1
Saponification No.....0
Iodine No.....100 to 110
Av. Sp. Gr. at 25°C....1.122
Av. wt. per gal.....9.35 lbs.
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AGENTS AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

resins continued to increase gradually. The supply position was relatively unchanged, No. 1 Singapore and DBB on spot remaining in extremely tight supply and others ample. Arrivals last week totaled 13 bags of copal gum from Manila.

**Shellac**—The tone in the Calcutta market was dull last week, New York quotations holding firm right down the line. Demand here was reported to be somewhat on the spotty side. The supply position continued unchanged, the better grades of orange lac remaining short. Bleached, bonedry, was at 62½c. to 65c.; bleached, refined, brought 72½c. to 75c.; lemon No. 1 commanded 64c. to 65c.; lemon No. 2 was quoted at 62c. to 63c.; superfine was named at 59c. to 60c., and TN was listed at 57c. to 58c. per pound. Importations during the period totaled 96 bags of seedlac, 40 cases and 450 bags of shellac from London, Hamburg and Rotterdam.

India's exports of lac to the United States increased rapidly through the fiscal year 1941-1942, when they totaled almost 610,000 hundredweight (68,320,000 pounds). Since that time they have declined heavily in both quantity and value, although there has been some improvement in postwar years—415,000 hundredweight (46,480,000 pounds) were exported to the United States in 1946-1947. Exports declined, however, to 280,000 hundredweight (31,360,000 pounds) and 224,000 hundredweight (25,088,000 pounds), respectively, in 1947-1948 and 1948-1949.

Meanwhile, it was reported that in August this year Thailand's exports of shellac to the United States dropped to $51,770 from $112,585 in July. Exports of seedlac in the two months were valued at $99,230 and $133,130, respectively. Shipments of sticklac were small in both months.

## Naval Stores

**Pine Gum**—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended October 22 averaged $21.50 per standard barrel of 435 pounds for gum purchased outright and $21.53 for gum processed for the Commodity Credit Corporation loan, according to the Department of Agriculture. The weighted average price paid for all gum was $21.51 per barrel as compared with $21.54 for the previous week.

The 25 reporting plants received 23,162 standard barrels of commercial gum and 3,191 barrels of loan gum, a total of 26,353 barrels or 1,054 barrels per plant as compared with 1,089 barrels at the same plants a week ago.

The estimated turpentine contents of the gum were 11.03 gallons for loan gum, 10.86 gallons for commercial gum, or an average of 10.88 gallons. Rosin contents were 297.1 pounds for loan, 297.9 commercial, or an average of 297.8.

The percent of gum by grades was:—WW, loan 42, commercial 39, average 40; WG, loan 29, commercial 18, average 19; N, loan 13, commercial 15, average 15; M, loan 6, commercial 16, average 15; K and below, loan 10, commercial 12, average 11.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended October 28 was as follows:—

**Gum Rosin**

| | Price per 100 lbs. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Savannah Exchange (Low of range) | | | | | New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. | |
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Friday | |
| B | $5.75 | $5.75 | $5.75 | $5.75 | $5.75 | $7.25 | $8.00 |
| D | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 7.25 | 8.00 |
| E | 6.36 | 6.36 | 6.36 | 6.36 | 6.36 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| F | 6.42 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| G | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.59 | 6.56 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| H | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.59 | 6.56 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| I | 6.55 | 6.57 | 6.56 | 6.59 | 6.56 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| K | 6.55 | 6.57 | 6.56 | 6.59 | 6.56 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| M | 6.55 | 6.57 | 6.56 | 6.59 | 6.56 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| N | 6.55 | 6.57 | 6.56 | 6.59 | 6.56 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| WG | 6.55 | 6.58 | 6.56 | 6.59 | 6.57 | 7.55 | 8.30 |
| WW | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.77 | 6.77 | 7.80 | 8.55 |
| X | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.72 | 6.77 | 6.77 | 7.80 | 8.55 |
| | Drums | | | | | | |
| Sales | 225 | 300 | 200 | 938 | 300 | | |
| Receipts | 358 | 796 | 110 | 58 | 35 | | |
| Shipments | | | 17 | | | | |
| Stocks | 31,311 | 32,107 | 32,200 | 32,258 | 32,293 | | |

**Gum Turpentine**

| | Savannah Exchange Bulk | | | | | New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Friday |
| Per gal. | .38½ | .38½ | .38½ | .38½ | .38¾ | .47½ .56 |
| Sales, bbls. | ... | ... | ... | 320 | ... | |
| Receipts, bbls. | 375 | 85 | 230 | 240 | 485 | |
| Shipments, bbls. | 15 | 193 | 130 | ... | 14 | |
| Stocks, bbls. | 13,090 | 12,982 | 13,082 | 13,322 | 13,793 | |

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Asbestos**—Arrivals last week totaled 580 bags of asbestos fiber from Fremantle.

**Casein**—New York quotations on imported material advanced 1c. per pound last week, the price here rising to a market range of 18¾c. to 19c., ex dock. The upward movement was attributed to a growing belief in the Argentine that American consumers would have to buy

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### *National Lead Veteran*

William Knust, advertising manager of the National Lead Company, New York, was honored by directors of the company on October 25 at a luncheon observing his fortieth year with the firm. He was guest of honor at another luncheon given by his departmental associates the following day. Mr. Knust was appointed advertising manager in 1927.

imported casein in November-December because of the critical supply situation in domestic. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Argentine flush season had already begun, a little earlier than usual, because of the fine condition of the soil in that country.

Both standard and premium-quality domestic casein held firm at 22c. to 22½c. and at 22½c. to 23c. per pound, respectively. There were some New York sales of French casein at 17¾c. per pound, including all charges, during the period, but dealers here intimated further orders could not be accepted because of the limited production of the French material.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended October 21 purchased 7,150,014 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 1,652,660 pounds of roller process. Importations totaled 914 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

**Glue**—With production still considerably short of demand, all but 150-jellygram bone glue moved up 1c. per pound last week. Hide quotations remained unchanged, as interest in that material continued to rise gradually. Following are current bone glue listings:—40 jellygrams, 17c.; 65 jellygrams, 18½c; 80 jellygrams, 20c.; 110 jellygrams, 21c.; 130 jellygrams, 22c., and over 150 jellygrams, 24c. per pound.

**Graphite**—Arrivals during the period totaled 500 bags of graphite from Colombo.

**Gypsum**—Importations during the week aggregated 17,092 tons of crude gypsum from Dingwall.

**Lecithin**—Demand was somewhat more active last week. Stocks remained ample all around. Prices were maintained at previous levels, holding at 16c. to 18½c. for bleached and 15c. to 17½c. per pound for unbleached.

## Louisville Paint Group Discusses Ball Mills

Oakley H. Garlich, Paul O. Abbe Company, was featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Louisville Paint & Varnish Production Club, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Garlich exhibited reels of motion pictures on the operation of ball and pebble mills, illustrating the interior action in the mill resulting from varying the volume of the ball and pebble charges, and discussed other aspects of the operation of such mills.

## N. W. Paint Technicians Plan Outing January 14-15

The Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club has scheduled its annual outing at Duluth for January 14 and 15. The committee for the affair consists of M. C. Slack, J. M. Olson and J. Skala.

## Paint & Varnish Exchange Club Meets on November 22

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club will meet at the Taft hotel, New York, on November 22. This will be the second meeting of the organization since its adjournment during the recent war.


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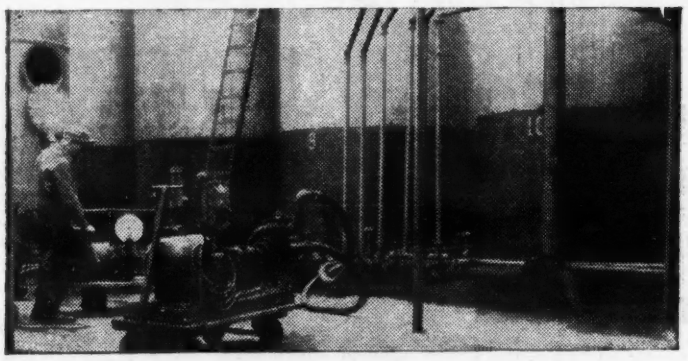

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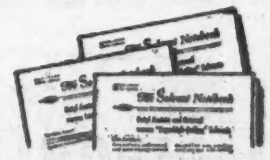

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## Plaskon Shifts Duties Of Sales Representatives

The Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company has made several shifts in the responsibilities and assignments of its sales personnel.

The responsibilities of Whiting N. Sheparд, general sales manager, have been broadened to include direction of all sales activities of the organization, and Horton Spitzer has been appointed to a newly-created post as director of eastern promotional sales.

The glues and industrial resins section of the division has shifted Ralph Burdeshaw to Atlanta, Ga., and has appointed him representative in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. C. J. Fauth, formerly sales representative for glues in the southeastern area, takes over Mr. Burdeshaw's former territory, consisting of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

In addition, E. Davis Caldwell, formerly representative for coating compound sales in the Pittsburgh territory, has been shifted to the molding compound sales group, where he will assist the sales manager and carry out special assignments.

## Sherwin-Williams Nets $7,645,411 for Year

Consolidated net earnings of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, were $7,645,411.43 for the fiscal year ended August 31, the company announced last week. Sales volume was 7.6 percent less than the previous year due, in part, to a substantial reduction in the prices of paint products which went into effect in July.

## Continental Carbon Transfers Personnel

Ollie Middlebrooks has been appointed general superintendent of the Continental Carbon Company, Sunray, Tex., plant and the Witco Carbon Company, Eunice, N. M., plant. Mr. Middlebrooks was formerly superintendent of the Sunray plant. A. V. Selby has been named purchasing agent at the Amarillo, Tex., office. Succeeding Mr. Selby as office manager of the Sunray plant office is Lewis Hurst. Armound Swenson, former purchasing agent, has been named general traffic manager, with offices at Amarillo.

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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Quietness prevailed in the fats and oils market last week. Consumers confined inquiry chiefly for nearby requirements and purchased occasional tankcars for forward delivery. The steel and coal strikes were deterrent factors in business, consumers preferring to await further developments in the strike situation. With demand slow, conditions favored buyers who reduced bids and freer offerings weakened the tone of the market. Price index declined to 109.9 compared with 110.7 for the week previous and 190.8 at this time last year.

Crude cottonseed was easier and declined ¼ cent under a moderate volume of business. This weakness was reflected in other edible oils and corn, peanut and soybean oils also fell ¼ cent. Lower cost of soybeans also was a contributing factor in the decline of the edible group.

Coconut was dull and featureless and unchanged quotations were merely nominal. Copra held fairly steady, with trading light.

Unsettlement in drying oils continued to affect tung oil, which dropped ¼ cent per pound for prompt and ½ cent for futures. Oiticica oil also was easier and was reduced ½ cent. Linseed oil was steady at the recent decline for delivery for the balance of the year, but January forward deliveries could have been shaded for carlot business.

While oils were easy, the tallow and grease market was firmer and prices of tallow were raised ⅜ cent and grease ⅝ cent per pound. Large soapers were compelled to raise bids and made purchases of sizable quantities at the higher levels. Export business was less active, though trading continued at premiums.

## Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued unsettled last week. Trading was mixed and of a professional character. Price fluctuations were narrow and slightly lower. Large open interest in December it was reported may result in a discount in nearby below future deliveries. Hedging sales were moderate and not as heavy as the previous fortnight. While price declines were limited, the market lacked strength to hold upturns. CEA reported sales of 302 contracts last Wednesday, whereas total transactions on the New York Produce Exchange amounted to 177 contracts. These additional sales—125 contracts—made outside of the ring, were reported for May and July delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was easier and declined ¼c. per pound. Trading took place at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, and 9¾c., Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 28 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 261 | 12.63 | 12.04 | 12.11@12.14 |
| January | 6 | 12.60 | 12.49 | 12.05@12.15 |
| March | 264 | 12.35 | 11.90 | 11.96@11.99 |
| May | 229 | 12.42 | 11.86 | 11.96—11.95S |
| July | 67 | 12.40 | 11.85 | 11.95@11.97 |
| September | 82 | 12.10 | 11.60 | 11.60@11.70 |
| October | 8 | 11.75 | 11.42 | 11.36@11.50 |

Total sales, 917 tankcars, including switches.

*Memphis.*—Trading in crude cottonseed oil was light and took place at 10c. per pound, tankcars, and crude soybean oil at 10c. for immediate and 9¾c. November, Valley basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $61.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, $55 per ton bulk, Mississippi points. Hulls quoted $5 per ton, bulk and $10 sacked, mills, Valley.

## Linseed Oil

Consuming interest in linseed oil last week was reported light and spotty, chiefly for small drum lots and an occasional tankcar for actual requirements. Raw oil remained steady for delivery during the balance of the year at 17.5c. per pound, tankcars, zone 1, while January forward could have been shaded 2 points for sizable quantities.

Commodity Credit Corporation reported that as of July 31 its inventories of flaxseed totaled 16,501,580 bushels valued at $103,244,704 and linseed oil, 310,147,485 pounds valued at $85,835,527. It was also announced that during the period July-September 4,234,719 bushels of flaxseed were placed under the support program, consisting of 993,375 bushels stored on farms under loan and 3,143,715 bushels stored in warehouses, and 97,629 bushels acquired under purchase agreements. Soybeans under the support program amounted to 1,644,671 bushels of which 1,595,148 bushels were acquired under purchase agreements.

*Minneapolis*—Demand for linseed oil was for scattered small round lot sales reported on the reduced price of 16.9c. per pound, raw, tanks, zone 1. Business was not too brisk, however, some of the crushers reporting considerable buyer resistance, even at the lower price and at the discount of .2c. per pound for January-June shipments. Most of the mills have caught up with shipping orders on bulk oil, and some of the local plants have switched to soy beans. Production is estimated around 75 percent of capacity with shipping instructions fairly good and oil moving to consumers in fair to good volume.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1949-50 | 1948-49 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 9,300,000 | 5,400,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 93,620,000 | 68,920,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Seed remained firm, though trading was limited.

*Minneapolis*—The flaxseed market was a little firmer during the week, crushers just a shade more aggressive for seed and paying up to $3.90 a bushel for select northern quality. The supply and demand is fairly well balanced at the moment but market analysts are of the opinion that if any large volume of seed is wanted that crushers will have to pay up to $3.95 or even $3.99 to jar it loose from the farms and from country storage. The volume of trade at $3.80 is quite light and this bid is only nominal as many crusher buyers refuse to pay more than $3.75 for the thin southern seed, especially that from South Dakota. Farmers are well financed in the North Dakota area and many of them are income tax conscious. For this reason they are reluctant to sell before January 1. There are also those that feel that the $3.99 loan basis is more attractive than the $3.90 price in the spot market, and they are holding back for this account.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

| Bushels— | Receipts 1949-50 | Receipts 1948-49 | Shipments 1949-50 | Shipments 1948-49 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 251,000 | 914,600 | 34,000 | 350,200 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 10,586,900 | 25,178,100 | 783,800 | 4,726,700 |

## Other Vegetable Oils

**Castor Dehydrated**—Business was reported slow. Quotations were held for all grades.

**Coconut**—Market was firmer with copra. Crude oil was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for shipment during the balance of the year.

**Copra**—Trading was spasmodic. Offerings were well held. Prompt shipment was sold at $165 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offerings were raised to $167.50 same basis.

**Corn**—With demand dull, this market was easier and off about ¼c. Crude oil was sold at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt shipment with bids at 10¾c. Refined oil also was easier and quoted at 13.90c. per pound tankcars, New York delivery.

**Oiticica**—This market was easier and prices were reduced ½c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 23c. per pound, prompt delivery, New York, and drums ranged from 24c. to 24½c., according to quantity.

**Olive**—Business continued slow. Market was unsettled and nominal. Quotations could have been shaded on carlot business. Demand was mainly for small lots for actual needs.

**Peanut**—Trading was fairly active at lower prices. Crude oil was sold at 11c. and 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Southeast, prompt shipment with bids ½c. less. A good volume of business also was reported at 10½c., tankcars, f.o.b. Texas. Refined oil was easier and quoted at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, as to delivery.

**Soybean**—Lower soybeans market was reflected in oil and the latter declined ¼c. per pound. Trading was limited. Crude oil was sold at 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for spot delivery and 9⅝c. November. January-March was moved at 9⅛c. and November was offered at 9½c. late in the week. Refined oil was entirely nominal at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The contract for prime

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Grease, ⅝c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109.9 | 110.7 | 114.4 | 190.8 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*


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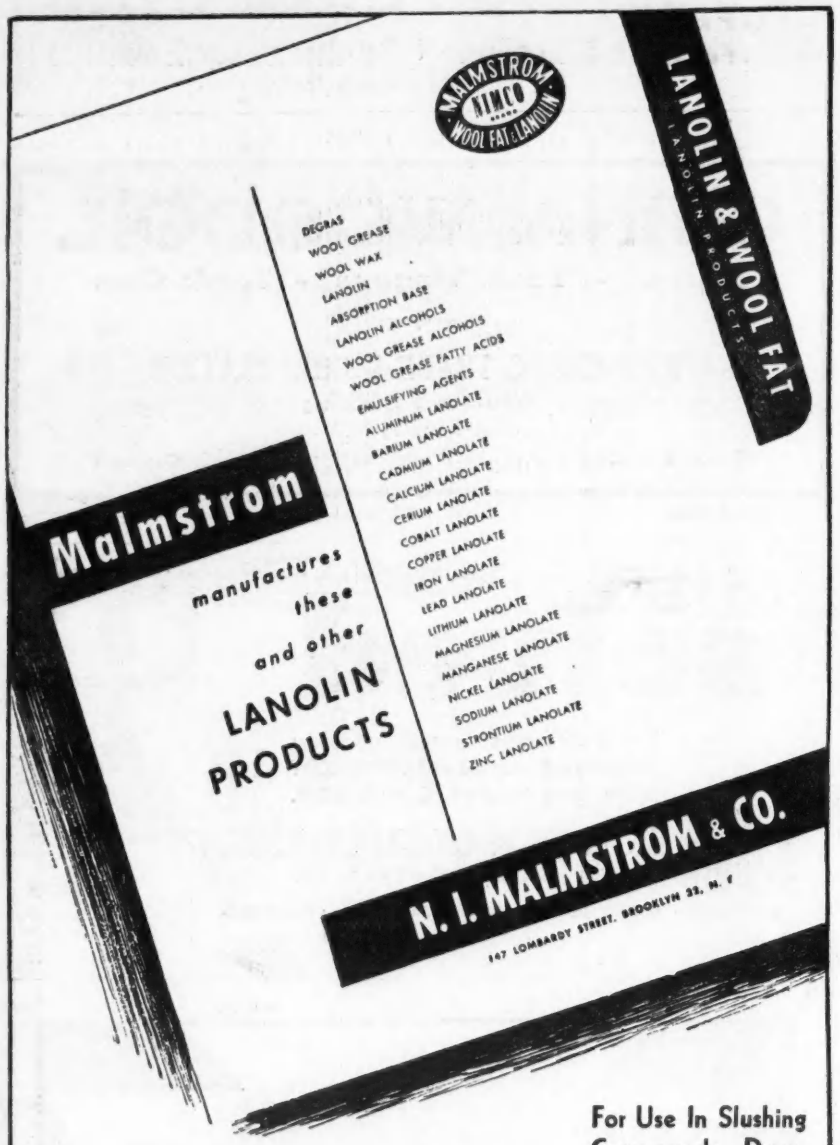


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crude soybean oil trading on the New York Produce Exchange was changed to provide for a maximum loss of 7 percent, premiums for less refining loss and maximum loss of 3½c. percent, compared with the old contract of 12 percent refining loss and 6 percent red bleached color. Trading in the new contract began October 25.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 28 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | | | | 9.00@ 9.45 |
| December | 6 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 8.90@ 9.30 |
| January | .. | .... | .... | 8.90@ 9.05 |
| February | .. | .... | .... | 8.90N |
| March | .. | .... | .... | 8.75@ 9.00 |
| April | .. | .... | .... | 8.85N |
| May | .. | .... | .... | 8.70@ 8.99 |
| June | .. | .... | .... | 8.85N |
| July | .. | .... | .... | 8.65@ 8.90 |
| August | .. | .... | .... | 8.75N |
| September | 5 | 9.05 | 8.75 | 8.[illegible]@ 8.80 |
| October | .. | .... | .... | 8.70N |

Total sales, 11 tankcars and 39 switches.

**Tung**—This market was unsettled and entirely nominal. Prices were easier and off about ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 25¼c. per pound, spot delivery, New York, while November-December ranged from 24½c. to 25c. per pound, depending upon seller and delivery. Domestic oil also was nominal at 25½c. to 26c., tankcars, mills, as to seller. Arrivals of Argentine tung oil totaled 886 tons and 442 drums at New York last week, the bulk of which was reported sold.

*Los Angeles.*—Call for vegetable oils has been good the past week with excellent supplies on all items except tung. Prices have remained relatively steady with most fluctuations within a half a cent. Tung oil remains on the scarce list although obtainable from the East. There is a good supply of California and Arizona bleachable cottonseed oil on the market here at 12⅛c. per pound. Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles quoted as follows:—Castor, No. 1, 18.75c. per pound; No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 20.25c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 19c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 24c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 23c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 12.5c. per pound. Corn, crude, 11c. per pound; refined, 14.75c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 10c. per pound Texas and 10.25c. per pound Valley; refined, 14.25c. per pound. Linseed, 17.2c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 11.5c. per pound; refined, 14.875c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 10.125c. per pound; refined, 13.375c. per pound. Tung, 25c. per pound.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—As a result of increased demand from large soapers, the market was advanced ⅝c. per pound for all grades. Choice white was quoted at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5c. and house 4⅞c., same basis.

**Lard**—Trading for domestic delivery was light and spotty. Export business also was inactive as the government withdrew from the market. Pure refined lard for export was easier at 13½c. bid and 13¾c. asked, packages, f.a.s. New York. Cash lard was nominal at 12½c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

**Tallow**—Prices were advanced ⅜c. per pound. Large soapers purchased good sized quantities at the higher levels. Fancy was raised to 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6¼c. and special, 6c. Offerings of the better grades were scarce.

## Animal Oils

**Degras**—Demand was fairly active. Crude and refined grades remained strong and in limited supply.

**Grease Oils**—Prices were well held, though trading was reported light and for actual needs.

**Oleo Oil**—Extra oil was unchanged and well held at 15c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

**Oleo Stearine**—Trading quiet. Prices ranged from 10½c. to 11c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery, as to quantity.

## Fish Oils

**Cod**—Trading was dull. Tanked Newfoundland oil was unchanged at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, on spot as to quantity. Shipments were quoted at 9c., drums, New York basis.

**Fish Oils**—Consuming inquiry was light. Sales of refined were confined to actual needs. Crude menhaden was unchanged and nominal at 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Crude sardine ranged from 6c. to 6½c., f.o.b. Pacific coast. Production of menhaden oil in August totaled 1,697,460 gallons compared with 2,152,223 gallons for the same month last year according to Fish and Wildlife Service. The output for the first eight months of 1949 was 5,685,869 gallons, against 5,379,679 gallons for the same period in 1948. The total 1948 production was 8,763,939 gallons. Sardine oil production amounted to 275,626 gallons during August, against 220,448 gallons for the same month last year. The total 1948 output was 2,328,572 gallons.

*Los Angeles*—Sales of 20 to 25 cars of sardine oil from San Pedro took place at 6¼c. last week. Tuna oil was traded at 4¾c., and it appears this is about the end of the local supply. The tuna industry faces the same problem as the sardine industry—manufacturers have not been able to move their present inventories and have limited operations. Pilchard catches have been large compared to last year and canners have found inventories building up too rapidly. Only two canneries accepted fish at Monterey the end of last week and fishing will continue limited until the present pack can be moved. Monterey reports yield of oil extremely high at present, averaging 40 gallons per ton of sardines, compared to about 34 gallons in past years. Processors in San Pedro are experiencing much the same problem as outlined above for Monterey. Only three canneries accepted fish over the week-end and few boats are expected to go out for the remainder of this moon phase. Total landings through October 23 were 145,328 tons for the Monterey, San Francisco and San Pedro areas, compared to 59,417 tons for the same period last year.

## Fatty Acids

**Red Oil**—Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Market was steady, reflecting the firmness of tallow and grease. Quotations were without change.

**Stearic Acid**—Good demand was reported for all grades, chiefly for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—A definite upward trend took place in the market in the Mississippi Valley with loose slab cake

## *Margarin Output Larger*

Margarin production totaled 79,106,293 pounds in August, compared with 56,117,619 pounds in July and 73,335,019 pounds in August last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

| | Pounds Aug., 1949 | Aug., 1948 |
|---|---|---|
| Production of uncolored oleomargarin | 63,245,187 | 65,556,399 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 64,334,954 | 66,225,419 |
| **Used in Uncolored Margarin** | | |
| Butter flavor | 7,823 | 1,717 |
| Coconut oil | ..... | 49,000 |
| Corn oil | 43,504 | 435,857 |
| Cottonseed oil | 30,526,240 | 27,896,160 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 97,244 | 101,310 |
| Diacetyl | 66 | 318 |
| Lecithin | 114,109 | 98,154 |
| Milk | 10,575,621 | 10,993,632 |
| Monostearin | 122,363 | 59,203 |
| Neutral lard | 400,960 | 346,441 |
| Oleo oil | 313,028 | 254,386 |
| Oleo stearin | 264,740 | 239,715 |
| Oleo stock | 71,360 | 42,590 |
| Peanut oil | 236 | 1,239,017 |
| Salt | 1,974,808 | 2,034,649 |
| Soda, benzoate of | 50,945 | 47,164 |
| Sodium sulpho acetate | ... | 5,749 |
| Soybean flakes | 475 | 687 |
| Soybean oil | 19,643,788 | 22,965,302 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 10,304 | 9,808 |
| Total | 64,217,614 | 66,820,879 |
| Production of colored oleomargarin | 15,861,106 | 7,773,620 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 15,011,400 | 6,632,829 |
| **Used in Colored Margarin** | | |
| Butter flavor | 3,132 | 120 |
| Coconut oil | . | 156,820 |
| Color | 9,479 | 3,891 |
| Corn oil | 3,214 | 22,372 |
| Cottonseed oil | 7,003,811 | 3,042,064 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 21,996 | 12,926 |
| Diacetyl | 24 | 9 |
| Lecithin | 27,930 | 10,535 |
| Milk | 2,475,565 | 1,333,513 |
| Monostearin | 11,151 | 3,258 |
| Neutral lard | 28,874 | 16,529 |
| Oleo oil | 44,962 | 148,744 |
| Oleo stock | 16,650 | 2,400 |
| Peanut oil | 349 | 46,260 |
| Salt | 505,277 | 245,443 |
| Soda, benzoate of | 10,470 | 4,487 |
| Soybean flakes | 1,095 | 3,375 |
| Soybean oil | 5,779,547 | 2,948,561 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 2,400 | 1,100 |
| Total | 15,945,946 | 8,002,407 |


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offered for November, December shipment at $55 per ton, f.o.b. Valley points, which is an increase of from $2 to $3 for the week. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent sacked, was quoted at $61.50 Memphis; $61.50 to $62 Georgia, and $63 South Georgia points for November shipment. There has been quite a few reports of the government starting to store cottonseed in both the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley, although at this writing we do not know of any definite commitments being made by the mills to the government. According to latest reports from Memphis, cake has been sold up for November.

**Linseed Meal**—Trading improved. Market remained firm.

*Minneapolis*—Demand for spot meal showed improvement and prices firmed to $63 per ton for 34 percent old process meal and held steady at $61 for 36 percent new process. Crushers were only offering small amounts of meal for forward shipment and finding demand just fair. Spot buyers want meal at once and shipping orders accompany most of the new business.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1949-50 | 1948-49 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 18,440,000 | 16,520,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 163,870,000 | 145,320,000 |

**Peanut Meal**—Peanuts released by the government will make approximately 9,000 tons of peanut meal. The 11,000 tons of meal made the week previous were readily absorbed. At present levels meal is particularly attractive to southeastern feed mixers and will compete with soybean and cottonseed meals to most points in the East. With no free offerings available, the nominal price is $61 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. South Georgia and South Alabama mills for November shipment.

**Soybean Meal**—Because oil mills needed shipping instructions and there was no home available for immediate tonnage of meal, a number of distressed cars hit the market during the past week. Current prices for November are $61 per ton, bulk, Decatur, for spot shipment; January-September, $62. Southeastern prices range from $67 to $70 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. the mills.

## *Soybean Crush Smaller*

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during August and July, 1949, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

**Soybeans**

| | Aug., 1949 | July, 1949 |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons | |
| Receipts | 228,685 | 283,378 |
| Crushed | 406,158 | 459,061 |
| Stocks at mills | 196,482 | 374,316 |

**Crude Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 136,015,000 | 155,148,000 |
| Stocks at mills | 26,574,000 | 45,624,000 |

**Refined Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 135,106,000 | 110,190,000 |
| Factory and whse. stocks | 76,384,000 | 92,807,000 |

**Cake and Meal**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 318,938 | 357,592 |
| Stocks at mills | 20,376 | 21,266 |

## Waxes

**Beeswax** — Trading was slow, but the market remained steady with shipments from primary sources. Quotations for crude and refinery grades were without change.

**Candelilla**—Routine demand was noted for prompt needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

**Carnauba**—A firmer tone prevailed in the local situation, due to the strength in the primary market. Offers for shipment were well held for all grades. Supplies on the spot were well held.

**Ouricury**—Stocks of refined on the spot were unchanged at 75c. to 76c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

**Ozokerite** — Because natural ozokerite and ceresin waxes are unavailable in the market, quotations of these materials have not appeared in the OPD prices current since the war. Quotations on compounded grades of these materials have been withdrawn, because widely divergent prices and compositions make it impossible to provide informative prices.

## Soybean Oil Trading Contract Amended

The contract for trading in crude soybean oil on the New York Produce Exchange has been changed to provide for a maximum refining loss of 7 percent, premiums for lesser refining loss and a maximum red bleached color of 3½ percent, compared with the old contract of refining loss of 12 percent and maximum red bleached color of 6 percent. This was done at the request of soybean oil traders, who desired a higher grade of soybean oil to conform with the practice in the cash market. Trading in the new contract began October 25.


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2—12' x 7½' — 2—18' x 7½'.
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1—Duriron Centrifugal Pump 2" x 2½".
1—Oliver Centrifugal Pump 5" x 3".
1—Nagel Air Compressor 10" x 10" x 10".
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1—Moore 75 HP Steam Turbine with 75 HP Speed Reducer.
1—Terry 50 HP Steam Turbine.
1—DC Generator 70 KW.
1—DC Generator 100 KW.
1—Brownell Engine 14 x 16".

**MILLS—GRINDERS**

2—Riley Attrition Mills No. 4.
1—Bauer Attrition Mills 36", with two 50 HP motors.
3—Roller Grain Mills, 9" x 24"—9" x 36", 9" x 40".

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1—Bird 18" x 28" Centrifugal Filter, monel.
1—Sharples No. 16V, S.S. Centrifuge.
5—Sweetland Filters Nos. 12, 10, 2.
3—Sweetland Filters Nos. 5, 3; stainless steel bodies and leaves.
1—Elmco S.S. 4' x 6' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Elmco 1½' x 1' stainless steel Lab. Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—1,000, 500 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reaction Kettles.
3—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined Tanks.
25—S.S. Kettles, Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. Jacketed Kettles.
5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 6', 4' x 5', 3' x 4' motor driven porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
1—Patterson 3' x 4' steel Ball Mill.
3—1SH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
1—Jeffrey 30" x 24" Type A Hammer Mill.
1—Jay Bee 2UX Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
10—Rotex, Ro-Ball Screeners, 20" x 48", 40" x 56", 20" x 81", 40" x 120", single and multiple deck.
1—Devine No. 23 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13—59" x 78" shelves.
2—Baker-Perkins 100 gal. Jacketed Mixers, vacuum, atmos., sigma blades.
1—Baker-Perkins 4½ gal. Vacuum Mixer.
3—Baker-Perkins Lab. 1 and 2 gal. S.S. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers.
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## Ipatieff Prize Winner Named

Dr. Herman E. Ries jr. of the Sinclair Refining Company research laboratories at Harvey, Ill., has been awarded the $3,000 Ipatieff Prize in Chemistry for 1950, it was announced on Friday by the American Chemical Society, which administers the award. Dr. Ries was cited for his contributions to the knowledge of the chemical agents known as catalysts, particularly those used in petroleum hydrocarbon conversion.


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2—Shriver Diaphragm No. 3A, 3", rubber lined, 7½" HP motor
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6—Duriron Acid Centrif. 2" x 1½"—80 GPM @ 45', 40 GPM @ 60'
2—Ing. Rand. Stainless Centrif. 4" x 3", 300 GPM @ 110'
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## *Monopoly Hearings*

*—Continued from page 3*

business and the remainder from other firms. He hastened to point out, however, that the figures applied only to prime contractors and did not reflect additional sums that went to small business through subcontracts.

Under the new procurement law that became effective July 1, he said, it is expected that small firms will get a fair share of the government business. He stated that the purchasing officers are trying to stick to standard specifications so as to allow wider bidding, and when complaints are received that specifications are too restrictive they are changed immediately to open up the field.

A recommendation that existing law be changed so as to make the Robinson-Patman act applicable to government purchases was made to the committee by Peter M. Maitland, representing the Van Brode Milling Company, Clinton, Mass. He described his firm as the only small cereal manufacturer still in business and rapidly being pushed to the wall by its big competitors.

He testified that, at the present time, the big cereal manufacturers are selling to the government at below cost in order to squeeze his firm out of business. He said the Robinson-Patman act should be applied to government business by requiring cereal manufacturers to sell at the same price to all buyers for the same grade and quality of merchandise.

The committee also heard charges that thirty-three large manufacturing engineers have practically monopolized ECA manufacturing engineering business. Dr. Derso Shybekay, president of the National Council of Professional Industrial Engineers, said that the firms had formed an association and have received 92 percent of ECA business.

He said that when United States missions go to ECA countries they take with them only a list of members of the association to recommend as manufacturing engineers. He charged that the association has frozen its membership with a $1,000 initiation fee and annual dues of $250.


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1—Patterson nickel lined Blender, 192 cu. ft. cap., w/20 HP Motor.
2—Pfaudler 50-gallon glass lined Jacketed stills, complete.
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Centrifugal: Tolhurst 40" susp. st. basket.
Mixer: W.&P. 20 gal. jacketed.
Sifter: Simplex 24x48" 3-deck..
Dryers: 6'x40' Davenport hot air rotary.
Vacuum Pans: 50 gal. and 6' copper.
Mixer: Day Cincinnatus #2, 28 gal.
Kettle: 200 gal. Dopp jacketed, agitated.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Tablet Machines: Colton 3B, 3DT, 4, 5T
Filter Presses: 7", 12", 24" cast iron.
Mixers: Lead and Color, O. & T. 100 gal.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: Day 100, 200, 1,000 lbs.
20-20 Burton, Broughton 5 hp.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: Pony type: 8, 15, 40 gal.
Mills: 3-roll Day 16x40", Ross 12x30".
Fillers: Stokes & Smith single and double.
**LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.**
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

**FOR SALE**
3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.
*Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery*
**IRVING BARCAN COMPANY**
240 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 3-6625

Pebble Mills—18x27", 36x30", 54x60", 72x60", 3'x3' Hardinge Ball Mill.
2 Amer. Exhausters, size 400E and 6000 CFM—9" S.P. w-motor, No. 60 Clarage.
Spencer Turbo Blower 400 CFM, 16 oz. 150 CFM 24 oz. Other sizes available.
3 & 10 HP Speed Reducers.
54"x30' Rotary Dryers
Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH 5 HP S. S., 2TH 15 HP, 3TH 30 HP.
16x10 Crushing Rolls.
Laughlin Continuous Filter
C.I. Filter Presses—Non Wash.
SS Centrifugal Pump w/5HP motor.
Fork Lift Truck, 10,000 lbs. & other sizes.
*Send for Stock List*
**LAWLER COMPANY**
Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N. J.

**FOR SALE**

We have just acquired several lots of Stainless Steel equipment in excellent condition.

3—STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, 3450 GAL. CAP., 9' dia x 7'3", deep, flat bottom, flat bolted top; made of ⅛" thick type 347 (18-8-Cb) stainless. Tanks equipped with coils.

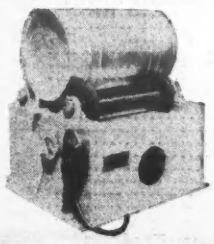
4—STAINLESS STEEL BUBBLE CAP COLUMNS, 6' dia. x 30' high, 30 plates; made of type 347 (18-8-Cb) stainless.

2—STAINLESS STEEL SPRAY TOWERS, 33" dia x 17' high; made of type 347 (18-8-Cb) stainless.

2—SHARPLES #16V CENTRIFUGES, type 304 stainless steel; built 1943.

**PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.**
1507 W. Thompson St.
Philadelphia 21, Pa.

**ACT NOW!!**
*For Outstanding Equipment*
2—70 gal. type 304 S.S. fully jack. vac. stills.
1—Pfaudler 200 gal. G.L. jack. & agit. reactors.
1—NEW 750 gal. Pfaudler reactor—jacketed.
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. G.L. jack. reactors.
1—24" wood filter press—24 chambers—C.D.
1—NEW Baker Perkins 100 gal. working capacity mixer—jack.—hydraulic tilt—chrome plated.
2—J. H. Day 2½ & 30 gal. mogul mixers—S.S.
1—Premier model UB-7 colloid mill—S.S.—5 H. P.
1—Filler Mach. Co. 4 head S.S. contact part piston filler.
2—Devine vac. shelf dryers—4 x 17 shelves.
2—Gemco 220 gal. conical blenders.
1—NEW 200 gal. Glascote G.L. tank.
*Look no further—We have these outstanding units—Drop us a line . . . . . .*
**CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION**
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130



**DRUM ROLLER**
**JUST WHAT YOU HAVE WAITED FOR**
Adjustable from 2 to 60 gal. drums.
Equipped with 1/2 H.P. single phase motor with Reeves Drive to regulate speed, push button starter, cord & plug
**H. LOEB & SON** :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

# Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

### AGENCIES WANTED

**Established** chemical Co. in San Francisco, with diversified sales outlets, wants additional chemical or allied lines for Pacific Coast or 11 Western states. Office and warehouse in industrial district. Graduate chemist employed. Flamort Chemical Co., 745 Natoma Street, San Francisco 3, Cal.

**Established San Francisco** firm, under experienced and fully trained management, would be interested in representing producers of chemical raw materials for industrial use. OPD 851.

### BUSINESS WANTED

**Organic Chemist:** Diligent, industrious, capable, experienced in production, research, sales. Will purchase part interest or invest substantial capital and full-time services in sound chemical business venture. Excellent references. New York City or suburbs preferred. OPD 840.

### EQUIPMENT OFFERED

**Stokes high** vacuum pumps—212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

**For Sale:** 1 motorized No. 10-D Niagara Gyro-Whip sifter, 3 months old, in perfect condition. Available for inspection and open to offers. Arco Crown Cork & Cap Co., GE 9-8773.

### EQUIPMENT WANTED

**Wanted Second-hand** Hoover Muller. Must be in good condition. State price, location and age. OPD 849.

**Pilot Plant** chemical equipment wanted: 5-10 gallon glass-lined reactor; 6" stainless bubble-cap column; stainless condensers; 12" filter press and other small size process equipment. Give full description and best price in reply. OPD 852.

### FACILITIES OFFERED

**Facilities offered** for mixing dry chemicals carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying, screening and packing done. Experienced, capable personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 808.

Chemical manufacturing facilities; blending, mixing, crushing and grinding to any fineness; any quantity; competent laboratory control. OPD 809.

**Collapsible tubes,** jars and cans filled—Contract work. Pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointments, lubricants, adhesives, lacquers, caulking compounds, colors in oil and allied materials. Manufacturing facilities for small or large runs. Inquiries invited. Military Packaging Service, 311 Woods Ave., Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y.

### FRANCHISE OFFERED

**Available Now**—Exclusive territorial franchise for America's fastest growing agricultural, chemical and insecticide line. Protected investment of $25,000 to $50,000 required. Intensive advertising support. West coast, most midwestern and southern states open. OPD 844.

### MATERIALS OFFERED

**Cream of Tartar**—99.5%, extra white and extra fine, wooden kegs; 100 tons available; partial lots accepted. OPD 846.

**Sodium Sulphide** (solid)—37 tons; sodium sulphate (saltcake)—30 tons; copacite—20 tons. Purchasing Division, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, Trail, B. C., Canada.


**SPECIAL SOLVENT STORAGE SPACE FOR LEASE**

Storage tanks for special Solvents, 5, 10, 20 thousand gallon capacity. Plant located within 10 miles of Boston, Railroad siding and transport loading platform. Monthly or through put rate.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BOX 207
WOBURN, MASS.


### MATERIALS WANTED

**Cholesterol Wanted:** Send specifications and prices for various quantities. We are interested in small and large lots. OPD 839.

**Do not** wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 806.

**Solvents—Large** eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details write OPD 807.

**Wanted: Propylene** glycol, glacial acetic acid in carboys; potassium bromide, metol, triacetin, acetone C. P., butyl acetate, dimethyl phthalate. Albrecht Chemical Company, Inc., 45 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y. LU 2-0480.

### PLANTS OFFERED

**For Sale**—Factory equipped with large, wooden mixing vats, pumps, drying tunnel, hammermill, miscellaneous, for manufacturing, processing, bottling, packaging. Three year lease on building, Bridgeport, Connecticut. OPD 842.

### PLANTS WANTED

**Wanted—Complete** plants; also machinery—Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

**We are seeking** the services of a top grade pharmaceutical chemist to take complete charge of production, product development and control. We prefer a Ph.D. who has had considerable experience in pharmaceuticals. OPD 828.

**Opening for experienced,** chemically trained man for sales and technical service on fats, oils, fatty acids and derivatives. Must be well qualified, under 40, willing locate Los Angeles, and travel. Salary open. Give complete resume including recent picture and salary desired. Address reply to W. C. Hardesty Company, Inc., 5636 East 61st Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**America's fastest** growing agricultural chemical company has openings available January 1, 1950, for qualified, industrious, serious-minded men who desire a real future. Must have car and be able to support self first month on road. Average earning $10,000 to $20,000 per year. OPD 845.

**Chemical Engineer**—Nationally known manufacturer offers bright opportunity to person with broad experience in aromatic chemicals, natural or synthetic. Must be capable of developing processes and manage production. All negotiations strictly confidential. OPD 848.

### POSITIONS WANTED

**Alkaloids, hormones,** glucosides, resins, solid, powdered and fluid extracts; fine organic pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatics. Qualified chemist with wide production experience desires opening or would purchase facilities Northern N. J. or N. Y. OPD 833.

**Chemical Engineer.** Age 35. Fifteen years experience in vitamin oils, fish oils, fish proteins and other marine derivatives; oils and fats refining and fractionation. Administrator all the way from laboratory to full scale plant operations. OPD 843.

**Sales or** market research: Chemist, B.S., M.S., degrees. Industrial experience pharmaceuticals, essential oils, aromatics, synthetic organics, seeks sales or market research position. Aggressive, willing to learn. Starting salary immaterial. Metropolitan area preferred. Excellent references. OPD 847.

**Chemical Salesman:** Have been calling on all major industries in the Eastern area for years. Selling special and heavy chemicals. Technically trained. Go-getter. OPD 850.

**Salesman, chemist,** 32. Represented raw material manufacturer 2 years in New York, environs. Eight years background, manufacture, applications, pigments, dyestuffs, inks, thermoplastics. Car. Excellent correspondent, personable. Interested in sales, technical service or administrative work. OPD 853.


*WANTED*
**DIMETHYL PHTHALATE**
**DIOCTYL PHTHALATE**
**PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE**
**TITANIUM PIGMENTS**
**Other Chemicals and Raw Materials**

*Chemical Service Corporation*
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970


## *For the Bookshelf*

—*Continued from page 32*

basic knowledge of chemistry, physics, physiology, pharmacology, bacteriology, anatomy, pharmacy, and salesmanship" is essential to the "best possible progress" in the promotion of sales of pharmaceutical products. He does not overstate the case. In fact, in the light of one of the biggest public arguments of the day, he might quite aptly have added sociology to that list of prerequisites. He, himself, interjects more than a trace of the social side of the functioning to which he addresses his book.

Mr. Peterson knows his subject and how to impart knowledge thereof to others. He has worked at both. He knows that selling and sales-promoting are neither theories nor arts — that they are work under rather exacting conditions and becoming more and more necessary, as well as difficult, with the increasing variety and complexity of the progress in therapeutic and related agents. He carries his subject from adventure through requisites—individual, historical, and environmental—and training, sweating, organizing, planning, and facilitating. That's for getting ready. Then he does sixty pages on forty-nine facets of selling —and adds thirteen pages on fairness in profit, dealing, and trade. Next he goes into detailing, covering doctor's office, hospital and medical convention technics—and he does a good job. The same goes with respect of his last chapter on the relations of the salesman with those for and with whom he works.

---

BOTTOM-UP MANAGEMENT — People Working Together. By William B. Given, jr. Cloth; ix+171 pages. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

According to Mr. Given, "there are in modern business two extremes of management philosophy and practice. One is dictatorial or from-the-top-down management, the other management from-the-bottom-up." He sets himself to the task of demonstrating the superiority of the latter. He succeeds quite convincingly.

The basic idea of Mr. Given's management philosophy is the optimum realization and utilization of individual initiative and performance contributory to the good of the organization in which he has a part and of which he should be a part. It is his opinion that management falls short of its purpose if it gets only contributions of such time, energy, and skill as may be requisite in a given job.

Mr. Given's aim is the possibles in business. He has a broad view of what they encompass. Out of good experience, he draws an informative, as well as interesting, pattern of their development. Basically, that pattern is functionally ecologic —the sociologic classification of ecology is far too narrow for the importance of such relationships as an economic force. It has to do with how men work together —and why in both directions. Mr. Given aims to develop an adequacy of affirmative why's.

One of the chapters in this book is entitled "Business Can Be a Mission." In that chapter is this sentence:—"If, gradually, more of the workers talk over their home problems with their bosses, or turn to the company nurse in any kind of trouble, the management is definitely going forward." In an appended compilation of "Management Yardsticks" it is said:—"Under bottom-up management, the boss's conception of his part is to ably assist the man under him to do his job better." A few pages later it is said that "there is a crying need to set our sights high as to what ought to be—the possibilities in human welfare." Sounds like a "do-gooder," or "reformer" — what? Could be—William B. Given, jr., is the president of the American Brake Shoe Company, where he practices what here he preaches.

## *Imports at U.S. Ports*

—*Continued from page 56*

VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Joshua, Port au Prince

WOOL GREASE—150 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Arnedyk, Antwerp
24 dms, Parthia, Liverpool
150 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, American Veteran, Manchester

### *Baltimore*

CASSIA—500 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong
100 bls, Wah Young Co, President Tyler, Hong Kong

COCONUT OIL—303 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, President Tyler, Manila

MANGANESE ORE—9,339 tons, Carnegie Illinois, Steel Co, Steel Artisan, Vizagapatan
1,120 tons, Base Metals Corp, President Tyler, Iloilo

PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Mormacpine, Gdynia

SHELLAC—30 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Inc, Arnedyk, Rotterdam

### *Boston*

BONE RESIDUE—2,217 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Mormacpenn, Santos

CASEIN—200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros Co, Fietero, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,034 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires

TIN—1,025 pkgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Fernfield, Haiphong

### *Norfolk*

COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Veteran, Manchester
1,428 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Mormacpenn, Salvador

FERTILIZER—3,327 bgs, Joseph C Jett Co, American Veteran, Manchester

MANGANESE ORE—8,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Pilgrim, Takoradi

MUSTARD BRAN—150 bgs, Atlantis Sales Corp, American Inventor, London

### *Philadelphia*

BONE GRIST—12,151 bgs, Baugh & Sons Co, Gerd, Rosario
4,097 bgs, Livarden, Buenos Aires

CARAWAYSEED—60 bgs, V L Cavanna Co, Havmann, Rotterdam

CHROME ORE—5,009 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, Yozgat, Iskenderun
2,032 tons, National City Bank, Yozgat, Iskenderun
956 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, African Moon, Lourenco Marques

CRESYLIC ACID—100 bbls, American Forwarder, Glasgow

IRON ORE—8,628,800 kilos, Bethlehem Steel Co, Sarek, Lulea

PEATMOSS—370 bls, Premier Peat Moss Co, Havmann, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,318 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulflow, Puerto La Cruz
116,410 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfshore, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,957 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmeadows, Puerto La Cruz
101,512 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Mariner, Las Piedras
26,810 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Catatumbo, Cabimbs
118,963 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Cornell, Covenas
215,892 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Bulkoceanic, Ras Tanura
184,022 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Ras Al Ardh, Fahaheel
121,775 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpeak, Puerto La Cruz
181,065 bbls, Texas Oil Co, C J Hambro

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, S Kaufman Co, Havmann, Rotterdam

TALC—1,250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Asbjorn, Marseilles

WASHING BLUE—620 ctns, Carson M Simon Co, Gudrun Maersk, Antwerp

### *San Francisco*

BONE MEAL—827 bgs, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

CARAWAYSEED—75 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

CELERY SEED—86 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles
90 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rondo, Bombay
89 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Rondo, Bombay

CREOSOTE OIL—780 tons, Bernuth Lembcke & Co, Eliza Jane Nicholson, Cadishead

COD LIVER OIL—24 dms, Barclay & Co, Wyoming, Yokohama

COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Oregon Mail, Surigao
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Oregon Mail, Castanas
500 tons, Cargill & Co, Oregon Mail, Manila
150 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Rondo, Zamboanga
450 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Rondo, Davao
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Rondo, Bulan

MEAL—4,480 bgs, Philippine Refining Corp, Rondo, Manila

COTTON SEED CAKE—1,687 bgs, R J Roesling & Co, Oregon Mail, Manila

DEGELATINIZED BONE FLOUR — 3,524 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

FISH LIVER OIL—7 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Ekefors, Yokohama
37 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Wyoming, Yokohama
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, President McKinley, Yokohama

FISHLIVER, FROZEN—294 dms, Walter Lotz & Co, Durango, Puntarenas

FISHMEAL—1,336 bls, Bank of California, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

LEAD—468 tons, Metal Traders Inc, Ekefors, Kobe

CONCENTRATES—1,060 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Ventura, Burnie

ORE—1,225 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Napo, Callao
692 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Napo, Salaverry
319 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Napo, Chimbote

PEATMOSS—350 bls, J S Anderson Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam
300 bls, Mohns Brokerage Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—40 cs, D Hecht & Co, Oregon Mail, Colombo
77 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam
559 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Duivendyk, Rotterdam
8 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rondo, Bombay

POPPYSEED—80 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

SAL AMMONIAC—50 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Carmia, Liverpool

SESAME SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President McKinley, Hong Kong

SILVER ORE—1,100 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Napo, Salaverry

SHARK LIVER OIL—100 dms, International Fisheries Corp, President McKinley, Yokohama

SOLUBLE STARCH—50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

SOY SAUCE—100 cs, Modern Food Products Co, President McKinley, Yokohama

WHITING—4,000 bgs, Duivendyk, Rotterdam

## Philippine Imports In September Listed

Data on the import of chemicals, petroleum products and allied materials into the port of Manila, Philippines, from the United States during September have been compiled by Robot Statistics, New York. The figures are as follows, in kilograms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural chemicals | 35 |
| Fertilizers | 27,589 |
| Insecticides | 37,371 |
| Industrial chemicals | 69,945 |
| Acids, general | 66,939 |
| Sulphuric acid | 18,698 |
| Alcohol | 1,162 |
| Ammonium carbonate | 30,527 |
| Borax | 3,132 |
| Calcium carbide | 202,531 |
| Caustic soda | 257,498 |
| Liquid chloride | 38,253 |
| Rosin, gum | 59,570 |
| Soda ash | 19,414 |
| Sodium silicate | 217,904 |
| sulphate | 72,576 |
| Tallow | 80,069 |
| Paints and enamels | 553,100 |
| Varnish | 28,963 |
| Varnish thinners | 21,531 |
| **Petroleum Products** | |
| Asphalt | 954,350 |
| Lubricating oil | 547,418 |
| Paraffin | 55,935 |
| Petrolatum | 45,047 |

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## Shell Chemical Corp. Opens New Technical Service Lab

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has opened a new technical service laboratory at Union, N. J. Under the direction of Dr. Donald S. Herr, the new laboratory will place special emphasis on the surface coating uses of petroleum-derived chemicals, particularly on their use in lacquers and synthetic enamels. Work will also be done on hydraulic brake fluids and antifreezes.

## Trade Briefs

**W. E. Dermody** has been appointed advertising manager of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh.

**American Petroleum** Institute's advisory committee on fundamental research on occurrence and recovery of petroleum has completed a monograph on the "Thermodynamic Properties of the Lighter Paraffin Hydrocarbons and Nitrogen."

**Creole Petroleum** Corporation has elected Dr. C. L. Burrill to its board of directors. Dr. Burrill, who joined the Creole organization in August of this year, was formerly associated with the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) as head of the budget department.


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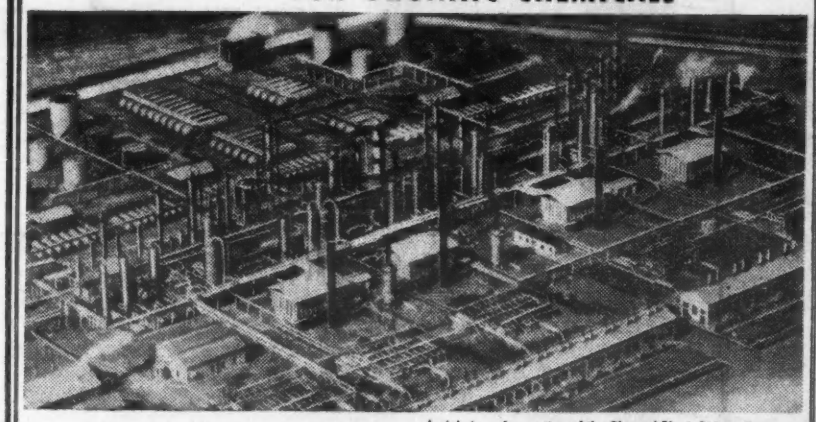

*Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.*

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